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PRESIDENT ISSUES APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LAW AND RIGHT

Mr. Wilson, in an Address to His Fellow-Countrymen, Condemns Mob Action of All Kinds, Especially Lynching

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today, in a statement addressed to his fellow-countrymen, denounced mob spirit and mob action, called upon the nation to show the world that, while it fights for democracy on foreign fields, it is not destroying democracy at home. The President referred not alone to mob action against those suspected of being enemy aliens or enemy sympathizers; he denounced most emphatically mob action of all sorts, especially lynchings, and, while he did not refer specifically to lynchings of Negroes in the South, it is known that he included them in his characterization of mob spirit as "a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice."

It is known that the lynchings of Negroes, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or sympathizers, have been used by the German propaganda throughout Central and South America as well as in Europe, to contend that the pretensions of the United States as a champion of democracy are a sham.

Deeply concerned by the situation, the President decided to address his fellow-countrymen, and to declare that "every mob contributes to Germany's lies about the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of calumny."

The President's statement in full follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations, because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law, and has made Lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we command democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away!"

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America, and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will cooperate—not passively, merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame unmarred. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to all things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government.

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.

"WOODROW WILSON."

BRITISH PRINCE AT VICTORIA, B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Prince Arthur of Connaught spent a busy time today inspecting the different military establishments as well as addressing a party of returned soldiers from the steps of the Parliament buildings. For the latter ceremony guard of honor was provided, the event being witnessed by some thousands of people. Prince Arthur spoke to the veterans individually, and in the course of an address, told them of having served with the Canadians at the front, and of his pride in having been able to be with them.

CROWN PRINCE'S DESPERATE TASK

He Is Throwing All Reserves He Can Get Into Soissons-Rheims Salient in Effort Either to Hold It or Extricate His Forces

Wat summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German military critics have given up the farce of maintaining that General Foch's counter-offensive has ended in a great German success. All that blague is now left to the papers.

General von Ardenne, who has been the chief offender in belittling the American troops, now confesses to the fact that it would be a dangerous self-deception to deny that the offensive of General Foch in the Aisne-Marne region has brought him remarkable successes.

General von Ardenne thinks that the

scene of operations will soon shift to the north coast, but that remains to be seen. Indeed, judging by the fact that nine divisions of reserves have had to be detached from the army group of the Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and a division from the eastern end of the line, in order to support the German Crown Prince's abortive drive on Paris, it does not look particularly as if the Crown Prince Ruprecht would be in a much better condition to undertake a new advance than the German Crown Prince himself.

The German Crown Prince, as a matter of fact, is grabbing every re

serve he can get, and flinging it in to the Soissons-Rheims front in a desper

ate effort to hold up the Allies' attack.

He has every reason for this, because he has disregarded the

sacred obligations of law, and has

made Lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example.

I, for my part, am anxious to see every

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(Continued on page six, column one)

SENATE DISCUSSES PEACE MOVEMENT

Debate Shows the United States Government Is Aware of Fact That New Crusade Is About to Be Launched Through Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Princess Arthur of Connaught spent a busy time today inspecting the different military establishments as well as addressing a party of returned soldiers from the steps of the Parliament buildings. For the latter ceremony guard of honor was provided, the event being witnessed by some thousands of people. Prince Arthur spoke to the veterans individually, and in the course of an address, told them of having served with the Canadians at the front, and of his pride in having been able to be with them.

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Minister pointed out that the agreement is subject to ratification by both governments and the German delegates made a special reservation.

Regarding the supplementary estimate for £1,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the development of the British dye-making industry, Sir Albert Stanier explained that the industry has not yet been made independent of supplies from foreign sources and stated that in addition to affording financial assistance in various ways the government proposes to permit imports of dyestuffs into the country by license only for 10 years after the war. There was considerable criticism of this announcement.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington explained the government's proposals for granting commissions to Indians in numbers proportionate to the Indian Army's expansion. India, he stated, has recruited over 1,000,000 men during the war, and the necessary arrangements are now being made regarding an offer to raise further 500,000 during the present year.

EDITORS TO VISIT UNITED KINGDOM

Australian Representatives Sail for Great Britain in Response to Imperial Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, announces that the following representatives of Australian newspapers have been chosen among others to visit Great Britain as the guests of the Imperial Government:

New South Wales—Mr. J. O. Fairfax, Sydney Morning Herald; Mr. S. Prior, editor of the Bulletin; and Mr. Campbell Jones, managing editor of the Sun.

Victoria—Mr. G. Syme, part proprietor and managing editor of the Age; Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, editor of The Australasian and relieving editor of The Argus; Mr. Frank Anstey, representing the Labour Call.

Queensland—Mr. J. K. Knight, managing editor of the Brisbane Courier. South Australia—Sir William Sowden, editor of the Adelaide Register.

Western Australia—Mr. A. Carson, editor of the Western Mail and associate editor of the West Australian.

Tasmania—Mr. W. H. Simmonds, editor of the Hobart Mercury.

Mr. T. Henry, editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, will represent Australian journalism in general. Major W. A. Whitehead, editor of the Stawell Times and vice-president of the Victorian Provincial Press Association, will represent the Australian Provincial Press.

The delegation of editors left the Commonwealth at the end of June.

New Zealand's Delegation Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand is sending some of her ablest journalists to Great Britain in response to the Imperial invitation to Dominion editors. Those who will make the trip are:

Mr. G. Fenwick, managing director of the Otago Daily Times, Dunedin, also chairman of the New Zealand Branch of the Empire Press Union.

Mr. F. Pirani, editor of the Feilding Star and chairman of the provincial section of the Newspaper Proprietors Association of New Zealand.

Mr. W. Geddis, M. L. C., editor of the New Zealand Times, Wellington.

Mr. C. W. Earle, editor of the Dominion, Wellington.

Mr. M. L. Reading, editor of the Lyttelton Times, Christchurch.

Mr. R. M. Hackett, editor of the New Zealand Herald, Auckland.

ALLIED DESTROYER BASE IS INSPECTED

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland (Wednesday)—After an inspection of the allied destroyer base with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy Department, stated to the Associated Press correspondent that he had been greatly impressed with the pulling together of the British and American naval units into one efficient anti-submarine operating force without either losing any feature of its identity. He said:

The word "cooperation" has been worked overtime, but the word means just that and more here. Our flotilla is just as much unit as when it arrived, or could be at a base where there were no other ships. The same may be said of the British, yet all are working together under a British admiral who has the admiration of every officer of the fleet.

The members of the party were guests at luncheon of the American fleet commander and then saw American sailors fitting out several giant seaplanes, watched torpedo overhauling, went over the extensive athletic grounds and viewed other activities at the base. The party left early in the evening.

Small Majority for Strike

LONDON, England (Friday)—The decision of the conference of members of the engineering and allied trades at Leeds yesterday, when it was voted to cease work next Tuesday if the embargo on skilled workers was not removed, was carried by a narrow majority after discussion.

The action of the conference, at which delegates representing 300,000 workers were present, amounts to defiance of the government's announcement that it will revoke the certificates of workers which exempt them from military duty.

A large number of men throughout the country are against the strike, and earnestly hope for a settlement before

BRITISH MINISTRY FIRM ON EMBARGO

Munition Workers on Strike Issue Long Statement of Their Case, Claiming That the Embargo Will Lessen Their Freedom

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—In the munitions industry remains acute, for while the trade union advisory committee, which met the ministers at the Ministry of Munitions yesterday agreed to urge the workers to resume work in view of the government's undertaking to hold an inquiry into the cause of the dispute, the strike is spreading in the Midlands and the national conference of the engineering trades at Leeds, claiming to represent 300,000 munition workers, yesterday decided to call a general strike on Tuesday, if the embargo is not suspended.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier; Sir George H. Perley, Canadian high commissioner at London, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. Lord Beaverbrook, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of the propaganda department, and Lord Northcliffe sent letters apologizing for their inability to attend.

Sir Robert Borden toasted the American Army and Navy. Sir George Reddell, in supporting him, quoted Lord Kitchener as saying that he looked forward to the entrance of the United States into the war as the most tremendous event that could occur. Sir George asked why, and Kitchener replied: "Because the Americans are so intelligent."

Sir Robert Borden, in toasting Mr. Stone, described him as a prophet honored in his own country, as in this, because he spread through the continent full and accurate news of the world's work, without fear or favor, without fiction or fabrication, without color or coarseness.

Mr. Stone, in replying, referred to the war preparations and activities of the United States, and said that the Americans were slow in coming into the war, but the one thing the United States did not blunder about was that she did not plunge into it until the national mind was made up. Her entry had given a sense of self-respect to her people, which was most stimulating. They had learned that the citizenry of a country can do something better than professional soldiers, even in war time.

"Steam is up," he added; "we are moving rapidly. The whole nation is enlisted. You need not fear abatement of our activity. . . . I wish you could see, as I have done, the vast work going on in France. Five locomotives are taking the lines daily. I cannot tell how vast a quantity of freight trains are following them. And the transport of troops is but a small measure of the work required.

"Nobody who has had the opportunity to investigate will doubt me that we are doing our best."

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page one)

tempt was balked by the vigilance of the Senator from Utah.

Now the most casual look at the list of names attached to this petition will lead one to wonder how so many names purely German in origin came to be associated with Irish freedom.

A further development yesterday was the issue by the Birmingham and district joint committee of engineering and trade unions of a long statement of their case, which declares, in part, that the men regard the introduction of an embargo as this end of a scheme which will be nearly as bad as industrial conscription, and as the reintroduction of the leaving certificate in its most aggravated form, since it takes the form of a starting certificate. No assurance is given, the statement adds, that the embargo will not be extended, and it is possible suddenly to find that it has been extended from hundreds to thousands of firms, and that would mean the chaining of the skilled man to his job and abolition of the freedom of movement. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Munitions, for its part, is issuing a leaflet headed "Notes for Workmen" setting forth, by means of question and answer, the government case.

Cash for Propaganda

George S. Viereck Said to Have Got \$100,000 From Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the pro-German publication called The Fatherland, received about \$100,000 from German sources for the promotion of German propaganda in that paper. Mr. Viereck on Thursday resigned from the Authors' League, but the resignation was not accepted, and he was expelled. For some time he received \$250 a week from Dr. Dubina, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. Once in a while he got \$1000 from von Bernstorff. He has bought three liberty bonds. It is said that he testified recently to these details in the grand jury investigation of the Rumely case, which is now drawing to a close.

Criminal Libel Charged

President of Foreign Language Paper Association Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and who before the United States entered the war paid for a neutrality advertisement published in 200 newspapers, has been arrested, charged with criminally libeling Vaclav G. Hajek, former agent for the Department of Justice. Hajek says a Bohemian paper called him a fugitive from justice.

Sending of Letters Admitted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Admission that he sent mail to Germany through secret channels, for almost a year after the United States entered the war, has been made by George Sylvester Viereck, according to a statement today by Merton E. Lewis, Attorney-General of New York. Viereck claimed that the letters were innocent communications to his father in Berlin. He said he had burned the originals here.

Mr. Balfour hoped that as Jugos

the threat is executed on Tuesday. Telegrams to that effect have been received from Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Barrow and other centers. Meanwhile, labor leaders are exerting their influence to prevent a stoppage of work which at the present juncture of the campaign in France would be considered most serious.

AMERICAN VISITOR HONORED IN LONDON

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Burnham presided at a dinner at the Ritz Hotel tonight given by the press of Great Britain in honor of Mr. Seton E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.

Among the guests were Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier; Sir George H. Perley, Canadian high commissioner at London, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. Lord Beaverbrook, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of the propaganda department, and Lord Northcliffe sent letters apologizing for their inability to attend.

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MR. BALFOUR ON JUGO-SLAV AIM

British Foreign Minister Speaks in Support of the Tzeczo-Slovak Cause at Great Meeting in Mansion House, London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Folowing the outstanding dates marked by the Rome Conference, the celebration of the Tzeczo national festival in Prague and the presentation of flags to the Tzeczo-Slovak army in Paris, the ceremony in London, yesterday, illustrated anew the degree to which the movement for the liberation of the subject nationalities of Austria-Hungary is gathering momentum.

The inaugural meeting of the Serbian (Jugo-Slav) National War Aims Committee was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and marked what M. Yovanovitch, the Serbian Minister in London predicted would be a historic day in the history of the Southern Slavs' struggle for freedom and national independence. His Excellency chose the occasion publicly to proclaim the Serbian or Jugo-Slav war aims, and the desire of all Jugo-Slavs for union in an independent state, whilst weight was lent to his pronouncement by the presence on the platform of the Italian, American and Japanese Ambassadors and Russian and Rumanian chargés d'affaires, together with A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Crewe and Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, while the Foreign Secretary further emphasized his support.

Others on the crowded platform included such champions of oppressed nationalities as Sir Arthur Evans, Professor Oman, Dr. Seton Watson, Sir Wickham Steed and M. Franklin Bouillon, the French Deputy, while Dr. Frére, recalculating how, even before the National Tzeczo-Slovak Council in Paris, was able to speak with authority on their behalf.

The Serbian Minister specially welcomed the presence of his Italian colleague, recalling how, even before the war, Italy had supported Serbia and vetoed an attack on her. He then defined Serbia's war aims as a union of Jugo-Slavs, the Balkans for Balkan people, reconstruction of devastated Jugo-Slav territories, and the establishment of economic and intellectual intercourse and communications with allied countries.

Mr. Balfour in speaking in support of the pronouncement remarked that Serbia is the pivot on which the war has turned, and paid a tribute to her noble and gallant part in the struggle. Now that the world had had time, he continued, to consider what were the fundamental differences of ideals that have separated civilized mankind into two camps, they realize that the most important, perhaps, was the view of the treatment to be accorded small states by the great, and by all states to each other. The attack on Serbia and Belgium awakened the world to the danger of militarism to the future of mankind, and gradually brought in one nation after another to resist the tendencies that would throw small and great states alike, partly under Austria's heel, but really under the heel of Austria's master, the German Empire.

Southeastern Europe had been the breeding ground of many disputes and a source of anxiety to statesmen for a generation.

The natural development and evolution of a great nation, as in other parts of Europe, was shattered by the invasion of the Turk, and what the Turk began, Austrian bureaucracy completed, with the result that the Austrian Empire, brought together by marriage, had never welded into a homogeneous whole the elements composing it.

"That in itself," Mr. Balfour said, "is a matter of the utmost import to European statesmen, but whatever ill it involves is immeasurably increased by the domination Germany has obtained over the Dual Monarchy. Hitherto, Austria-Hungary's subject nationalities have been controlled by the minority, but now that the minority has the German Empire behind it, and the possibility of Austria-Hungary's development into a homogeneous nation is shattered, while, at the same time, it is impossible to see how subject nationalities can remedy the situation by themselves.

"As to the fate awaiting them if it is not remedied, the war has made it abundantly clear that a nation within the German orbit is certain to have brought to bear on it the whole weight of the German bureaucratic and military machine devoted to crushing it into a German mold." Indeed, without a complete allied victory, Mr. Balfour saw no alternative except that every state controlled and dominated by Germany would be as Rumania now is—a mere plaything, a victim of German power. That, he said, was why he felt an effort should be made to prevent such a dark fate befalling the Balkan peninsula.

"Germany," Mr. Balfour continued, "is either deliberately or naturally incapable of believing in the ideals actuating the Allies. She talks of peace, a German peace, but does not realize there is no comparison between the consequences of an allied victory on one hand and a German victory on the other. The first would mean the spread of national ideals, development and independence proportionate with its extent; the latter would mean, in like proportion, the area of German domination—economic, cultural, political—spread as a miasma over the whole civilized world. Never before have two ideals been brought into collision, one from heaven and the other from hell; and on the struggle between them the fate of the world depends."

POLISH INTERESTS AND ALLIED CAUSE

Member of Polish National Committee Explains Strong Sympathy of Poles With Aims of the Entente in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Amongst the many national problems which the present war is called upon to solve, that of Poland surely ranks amongst the most sore. It is therefore particularly interesting to strive to form an accurate idea, if possible, of the political state of mind of Poland in the present particularly crucial chapter of its history. The National Polish Committee, founded at Paris and officially recognized by the allied governments, is especially well placed to give an information on the subject. This committee, it said in passing, exerts its influence more especially in political action, direction of the Polish Army in France, and consular assistance to the Poles residing in the allied countries, and who, up to now, have been subjects of the three powers sharing Poland, viz., Russia, Germany and Austria. It should be noted, moreover, that the representative of the National Polish Committee in the United States is none other than the great Paderewski himself, whilst the Poles of America have delegated Dr. Fronzak of Buffalo to represent them in Paris.

M. Maryan Seyda, to whom is intrusted the direction of the press department of the committee, recently received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and gave some interesting information concerning the political feeling in Poland. M. Seyda is particularly competent to speak on the Polish question, as he belongs to German Poland, that part of the unfortunate country, thrice dismembered, which has maintained the most stubborn and efficient struggle against the monstrous laws and the worst excesses of the Prussian administration. M. Seyda, who is a distinguished journalist, was, for a long time, the editor of the *Courrier of Posen*, the chief anti-German organ of German Poland. When war broke out, he succeeded in reaching Switzerland, where he founded, and for two years directed, the Central Press Agency of Lausanne, well known for its pro-Ally sentiments. In 1917, M. Seyda was called to Paris by the Polish National Committee, and he intends soon to start for the United States, where he will spend several weeks on a special mission.

Wishing to ascertain what echoes the present military events awakened among the Poles, M. Seyda was asked what would, in his opinion, be the result of the battle then raging on the Marne and on the Oise. "We all fully realize," replied M. Seyda unhesitatingly, "that the Allies through the dereliction of Russia, are just at present negotiating the worst crisis of the war. The Poles feel this doubly, as the military offensive of Germany on the French front is accompanied by a political offensive against Poland with the object of once again dismembering it. The Germans wish to annex the western part of what was formerly Russian Poland, and submit it to the same system of Germanization that they have for so many years applied to the Poles of Prussia. They also wish to transform the rest of Russian Poland into a so-called small independent state, which would, in reality, be under the complete domination of the Central Powers, from a military and economical point of view. Austrian Poland, itself, would be excluded from this state. Therefore the instinct of self-preservation urges us to remain firmly attached to the standard of the Allies, whilst hoping that France, which has been so cruelly tried, may be able to resist the present fearful crisis, until the moment when the American Army, having reached its full strength, will turn the scales of victory definitely on our side."

This anti-German attitude has been unhesitatingly adopted by the immense majority of the Poles since the beginning of the war, continued M. Seyda. It must be remembered that at that period they were also obliged to reckon with Russia, their traditional enemy who, by her brutal and devastating administration, retained the largest part of Polish territory. The Poles, realized, however, that they had to take a decision. On the one hand they were faced by Russia—the other by Germany. They, therefore, resolved to march against Germany, their most powerful adversary and the one most opposed to their unification and real independence.

"Today, however, when Russia has deserted the Allies, the Central Powers are still opposed even by that feeble minority of the Polish nation which at the outbreak of hostilities had organized in Galicia a Polish legion which was to fight against Tsarism by the side of Austria. More than a year ago, when the Russian Revolution had abolished Tsarism, the large part of this legion rebelled against the Austro-Germans. The remainder of the legion followed its example in Bukovina, a few weeks ago, and many legionaries, who did not succeed in escaping, were arrested by the Austrian artillery and are, at the present hour, being tried for high treason by court martial in Marmarosz-Sziget in Hungary."

Touching upon the respective attitudes of the Council of the Regency and of the Polish Government of Warsaw, M. Seyda made the following declarations: "Contrary to what is generally believed, neither of these institutions includes any Germanophiles. They are merely composed of men who have lost faith in the victory of the Allies, and who, through opportunism, are trying to arrive at a compromise with the Central Empires, fearing that both Austria and Ger-

many may have a decisive voice in settling the Polish question at the peace conference. Public opinion, however, is inflexible. It has clearly defined its attitude concerning those organizations of the Polish State created by the Austro-Germans. Public opinion thoroughly approves those efforts tending to remove the administration of the country—and more especially the departments of justice and education—from German into Polish hands. It also thoroughly condemns any attitude which would favor the adoption by Poland of a policy conciliatory to the Central Empires. The Polish people will not recognize the Council of Regency as having any authority whatever, nor will it recognize a national government in the Government of Warsaw, for it does not forget that the organizations of the present Polish State depend upon the authorities in occupation. As for the Council of State, which is the mere embryo of a Diet, the Polish nation refuses it the right of concluding any alliances whatever with either Germany or Austria-Hungary. In the eyes of the Polish nation, the only organization qualified to decide the fate of Poland will be the General Conference of Peace, and it hopes and firmly believes that after the victory of the democratic powers its destiny will be irrevocably joined to theirs."

"When one considers what postulates it would be necessary to begin with, if Poland is to accomplish its task in the east of Germany," added M. Seyda, "one should remember that the key of our political program is the unification of all Polish territories into one single state. Now this unification can only take place on one condition—absolutely essential, but most difficult to obtain, since it necessitates a complete victory over Germany, viz., the disannexing of German Poland. This region comprises the most ancient part of Polish territory; on the north it gives access to the sea by the mouth of the Vistula and the port of Danzig. On the south, in Upper Silesia, it contains the richest coal fields of the kingdom. We can only become a really independent State and resuscitate our historical rôle, which consists in forming a protective rampart against the Germanic tide, if we recover this territory. We wish this rampart to be extended to the southwest by an alliance with Bohemia, and to the south toward the Black Sea, by an alliance with Rumania. This is the reason why we are participating in the general movement of revolt among the nations subject to Austrian domination. It is true that Austria retains only a very small part of Poland, yet we are resolutely opposing the Dual Monarchy, for we realize it to be the docile instrument of Germany and especially of Prussia. An independent and powerful Bohemia and Rumania are as necessary for Poland as a unified and extended Poland stretching from sea to sea is indispensable for the national development of Bohemia and Rumania."

"It is also imperative that Lithuania, situated as it is on the northeast of Poland, should be freed from German rule," continued M. Seyda. "We want Lithuania to obtain its independence. However, it is far too small a state to be able to resist the Germans alone. We therefore hope that Lithuania, which has produced some of our greatest geniuses, will be united to Poland, whilst preserving its individual liberty, according to an ancient and glorious tradition. The absolute guarantee of a lasting peace and of European stability can only be obtained if Central and Eastern Europe are reconstructed in this direction by the Allies; that is, if a unified Poland, reenforced on the right by Lithuania, concludes on the left an alliance with Bohemia and Rumania. Then Russia, protected by Poland, will be able gradually to rise to a new life."

"On the other hand, should this plan not be realized, Germany will seize Lithuania, reduce Poland and surround it with a ring of German-Austrian possessions to which will be added Lithuania and Ukraine. In such a case Poland would no longer be able either to breathe or to move, whilst Russia, flooded with Germanism, would be organized as a Prussian colony."

The Christian Science Monitor representative remarked that M. Seyda seemed to draw a very dark picture of the future possibilities. "It is dark indeed," asserted M. Seyda gravely. "Yet I can assure you that it is accurate. Should Germany succeed in establishing the basis of Central and Eastern Europe, things would take place just as I have described. That is why the Poles have always striven, and will continue to strive, to contribute by all the means in their power to the victory of the Allies and to their triumph over Prussian militarism. Our principal effort has been frustrated and we are not responsible for this. When the first Russian Revolutionary Government declared itself in favor of the independence of Poland, the Poles tried to take advantage of this to release themselves gradually from their obligations in the Russian Army, and to organize a national Polish Army, the contingents of which were to number some 700,000 men. Everybody knows what the military value of Polish troops has always been, and one can well imagine with what ardor the Poles would have fought against the Germans. The latter were convinced of this. They immediately endeavored to intrigue in Russia by private means, to prevent the constitution of a Polish Army. It is an undeniable fact that at that moment Russian General Headquarters viewed Polish aspirations very favorably. The government of Kerensky, however, opposed them violently, and only consented to the creation of one single Polish corps. Later, when the Maximalists came into power, the Germans set the Bolsheviks against the Polish corps, in the hopes of catching it between the German hammer and the Bolshevik anvil. At last the Germans surrounded this army corps, as well as a second Polish

corps which had been created on the Romanian front, and which had retired into Ukraine. The Polish troops were therefore obliged to demobilize. The second corps, just alluded to, distinguished itself by struggling against the Germans as long as it possessed munitions and provisions. A few thousand men succeeded in crossing the Dnieper and are actually travelling across the country in the hope of reaching France where a number of officers have already arrived."

"In the Polish Army in France are to be found the sole troops of which we now dispose," concluded M. Seyda. "This army today numbers about 15,000 men, but the recruiting of volunteers in the United States will no doubt furnish us with important contingents. We also hope that the Government of the United States will allow those of our compatriots who are actually serving in the American Army, but who, on account of their insufficient knowledge of the English language, cannot be used in the fighting units, to be transferred to the Polish Army. This would apply not only to Poles coming from German or Austrian Poland, but also to those coming from ancient Russian Poland. Should the Government of the United States, which has so often manifested its sympathy for the Polish cause, consent to grant this request of ours, the Polish Army in France would rapidly attain considerable proportions. And we all hope with all our hearts that we may see this army becoming as powerful as possible, in order to participate with very little delay, in the struggle now being waged for the unification and the independence of Poland, as well as for the liberty of the civilized world."

SIGNOR BERENINI ON SCHOOL REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—An important speech dealing with projected scholastic reforms has recently been made by Signor Berenini before the Superior Council for Public Instruction. He began by expressing his gratitude to those who had cooperated with him in forwarding the project which all Italians had at heart, the increase and the reform of the schools for the higher ends of culture and civilization, which constituted their reason for existence. Before going into details of the proposed reforms, Signor Berenini explained the arrangements which had been rendered necessary by the war and those which had arisen from a revision of the needs of the post-war period. He also gave an account of the measures which had been adopted for safeguarding the country's archaeological and artistic inheritance in the districts threatened by invasion, as well as the steps which had been taken to strengthen civil resistance, to improve the arrangements for food in connection with the schools, and for rendering assistance to the refugees.

The government, the minister said, owed it to the schools to protect the teachers and the scholars against the ill effects of the war as regarded their scholastic careers, and he proceeded to give a detailed explanation of the proposed reforms. The *Secolo* hopes that the speech will not be neglected owing to the pressure of the present momentous time and the anxiety felt with regard to the military events on the Italian front. It is the first time, the *Secolo* declares, that the minister has shown that he has an organic and not a fragmentary conception of scholastic reform. Signor Berenini has, it is affirmed, known how to make use of his predecessors' studies and the work of competent officials in order to combine the various projects and to harmonize and reform the schools of all grades; a point which it considers essential to any successful scholastic reform. The resistance of a people consists largely, it maintains, in not allowing themselves to be turned from their object by either pride or fear. And, given that the object of the Italian people is the renewal of energies and moral force through the tremendous sacrifices of the war, it cannot be denied that the schools are to-day, more than ever, the center of the best national activities and that it is the duty of the State to strengthen them and to increase their prestige and efficiency by wise and timely reforms. The war had revealed fresh needs and accentuated old deficiencies, showing the need for organic reforms.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Mill Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

MEDICINAL PORT WINE BARRED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—One brand at least of so-called medicinal port wine will not be sold hereafter in Saskatchewan, following a decision of the court of appeal from the judgment of a police magistrate which was upheld by the district court, and which ordered a local druggist to pay a fine for selling "Kennedy's Invalid Port Wine." The court of appeal increased the amount of the fine and declared the port wine as having the effect of an alcoholic beverage. This places it within the provisions of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

INTRIGUE IN SPAIN DISCLOSED IN PRESS

Alleged Complicity of Bravo Portillo, Barcelona Police Commissioner, With U-Boat Operations, Is Investigated

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 23 and July 24.

III
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The charge against the police commissioner of Barcelona, Señor Bravo Portillo, is leading to numerous developments, and public alarm is increasing. Suspicion as to information of the most extensive and detailed character being supplied to the Germans to assist them in torpedoing not only allied ships, but also Spanish vessels, is now so deep and apparently well founded that in numerous cases the sailings of the latter have been canceled, shipowners declaring they

cannot run the risk of sacrificing their crews to the submarines that are lying outside the harbor in wait for them, and which have clearly had a close working arrangement with Spanish officials. It is very noticeable that the people are aroused from their old state of apathy concerning these German machinations and exhibit a disposition to assist the authorities in the work of search and discovery. Various items of information which may be of value have been supplied, particularly with regard to private wireless installations which, in spite of all official warnings as to their illegality, are numerous. One such item is to the effect that an extensive apparatus with pillars and wires, which has all the appearance of a radio-telegraphic station, has been erected in a corner of the Turo Park. It would appear from the various evidence that the boldness of the spies and their agents in recent times has only been equaled by the blindness of the authorities.

Bravo Portillo has made a peculiar statement. He says: "You may imagine that this is the greatest misfortune that has ever befallen me. I shall not forget it easily. Some of the newspapers are now saying that they have seen me going through the streets in an automobile or in a carriage. You perceive, then, that I cannot pass through the Barcelona streets without the disagreeable experience of being the object of everybody's glance. Some days ago I was in a street car and the conductor dared to ask me if I was the Señor Bravo Portillo, and he told me afterward that it was a fortunate thing that nothing had happened to me! But I am even more sorry for the unpleasantness caused to my poor mother who lives in Madrid, and has written to me saying that she is leaving for Barcelona, because at such a moment as this she could not bear to be away from my side. And even my son, poor boy, suffers as a result of this infamous accusation because of the boys at his school try to shame him by telling him awful things. Now you see to what a pass this slander has come. These gentlemen of the Solidaridad Obrero do not know what they have done. Of course, I do not attribute the engineering of this infamous business exclusively to them. I am absolutely convinced that some member or former member of the police force is concerned, and that he has supplied the Anarchist journals with the means for starting the campaign." In this statement Portillo was very careful not to give details of any kind.

Meantime Señor Echavarri, the special magistrate appointed to investigate the case, is pursuing his inquiries with much energy. One of the first persons whom he interrogated was Portillo himself. These proceedings are being conducted with much secrecy, but it is known for one thing that Portillo handed to the magistrates copies of certain Barcelona newspapers which announced the date when the Joaquin Mumbrú would sail and the route that she would follow, these being the facts he is accused of conveying to the German submarines, and also that Royo San Martin, who is said to have been his accomplice, was actually in prison on the date when Portillo is alleged by the Solidaridad Obrero to have written to him begging him to ask for his passports and to get out of the country. The newspaper printed the terms of this appeal and gave the facsimile signature of Portillo, and Señor Echavarri has been taking the evidence of experts in handwriting. Portillo denying that he ever wrote such a letter or that the signature is his. Royo San Martin has also been questioned, and it is said that the results are important, and so with statements made by a police inspector, Señor Ramon Belles, Señor Domingo Mumbrú, the shipowner, has also given his testimony. The proprietors of the Solidaridad Obrero have appointed lawyers to represent them, and it is declared that so far from withdrawing any of the statements they have made they will proceed to amplify their charges. It is an interesting circumstance that Portillo has chosen as his legal representative Señor Jose de Ramon, who is the lawyer for the German Transatlantic Bank of Barcelona and president of the council of administration of El Dia Grafico, a periodical controlled by the Germans.

At the last meeting of the Ayuntamiento, or Municipal Council, of Barcelona, a strong resolution on the whole of this affair was unanimously passed. It was as follows: "The municipal corporation has recently expressed its sorrow for the loss of a captain of our merchant marine, a citizen of Barcelona, victim of methods of war which our conscience condemns, and to which as Spaniards we cannot submit. At the same time this corporation signifies its protest, which is that of the city, against these methods of fighting, contrary as they are to

the rights of peoples, especially when the peaceful sailors of a neutral nation become victims; and it indicates its desire that measures should be adopted by the state to prevent the dispatch from our coasts and ports of such information and other necessary assistance as lead to the sinking of Spanish ships and the killing of Spanish sailors.

"But recent revelations have grievously surprised Barcelona opinion in making known the existence of intolerable plots between those who torpedo Spanish ships and certain individuals who are employed by the public authorities, who, in consequence of their office, ought to be prosecuted instead of protected, as those who conspire against the life and interests of our fellow-citizens. And the undersigned, believing that the Ayuntamiento must be the chief and most thorough interpreter of this sentiment of Barcelona, have the honor to submit to the approval of Your Excellency the following resolution: That it is declared to be a matter of urgency that the most excellent Alcalde should intimate to the government the immediate necessity of adopting speedy and energetic measures to prevent the espionage which is being carried on in the Spanish ports and on the Spanish coast, to the prejudice of the lives of our sailors and of the interests of our business community and to the dishonor of the national sovereignty; reminding the officials who are in the service of the authorities of their obligation to prosecute and prevent all acts of this character. The Regionalist Minority in the Ayuntamiento supported the resolution, while at the same time letting it be understood that they did not approve of the preamble, which dealt with matters that are sub judice. It may be added that one of the references in that preamble is to the generally understood fact that certain highly placed officials in Barcelona are not doing anything—but, rather, the reverse—to facilitate the task of the investigator, Señor Echavarri."

The newspaper *La Publicidad* of Barcelona, which is now taking up the matter vigorously, prints an article to show that nobody knew of the departure or the nature of the cargo of the Joaquin Mumbrú except the owners, the port sanitary authorities, the civil governor and the chiefs of the police. The paper states: "Without interfering in a matter which is solely within the competency of the magistracy, we must declare that at the time the Joaquin Mumbrú left our port, it was forbidden to the newspaper men—including those who had given a guarantee to the Germans—to take notes at the official headquarters of the arrivals and sailings, which are prepared with great care in the quarantine department, were sent to the civil governor and in that department they were at the disposal of the chiefs of police, including Señor Bravo Portillo. It is necessary to add that in the quarantine department the statement of the sailings of the ships is anticipated sometimes by two or three days. It is easy then, for anyone who is in a position to see a copy of these papers in the office of the civil governor to know beforehand what ships are about to go to sea. According to the register concerning the ships of Señor Domingo Mumbrú, the Joaquin Mumbrú sailed on Dec. 20 at 9 o'clock in the morning, as is indicated in the letter which the Solidaridad Obrero reproduces. The reporter spoke with the sailors rescued from the Joaquin Mumbrú and although we were forbidden by the censorship to publish it, it is recorded in the notebook that the submarine officer who sank the ship, without looking at her papers said he knew all that she was carrying, at the same time displaying a little book in which the facts were set down. 'I am obliged to sink you,' he said. 'You are carrying skins, and skins are contraband of war.' The submarine commander did not wish to inspect the cargo. The confidential information of the spies of the port of Barcelona false or not, was a guarantee for the pirate."

His appeal was soon answered. In the British Army the occasion will always find the man. Second-Lieutenant Turner at once came forward, and stopping only to pick up a bag of grenades, made his way along Slag alley toward the Germans. Soon he was lost to sight in the pall of black smoke that hung across the trench. Calmly he advanced and threw bomb after bomb over the traverses into the press of the Germans. For a time they held their ground and hurled back bomb for bomb, but they could not hit this tireless Englishman. Man after man of them fell, and the remnant began to retreat toward Fosse 8. Turner gave them no respite, but up the deep trench, littered with fallen earth and the debris of battle, he followed them swiftly, flinging his bombs before him as he went. His comrades could not keep pace with him, and when they reached him, nearly 200 yards farther along the trench, it was only to find that a German bomb had at last found its mark. . . . But how much his action gained for his battalion can be judged from the high tribute which his colonel paid to his bravery. "His action," he wrote, "probably saved us a loss of from 200 to 300 men, and was carried out so swiftly and boldly that I was able to order an immediate advance at a time when every minute's delay was a serious matter."

Another of the Barcelona newspapers, *El Progreso*, adds more extraordinary facts to the general indictment. It says that there have been obtained and photographed eight more letters which the commissioner or police in the service of Germany wrote in his own handwriting. Copies of the photographs of these documents have been sent to the Socialistic deputy, Señor Indalecio Prieto, who is going to expose this disgrace-

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LETTERS

(No. 162)

The Rush for "Essential" Jobs
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Relative to the inclosed clipping from the *Battle Creek Enquirer*, stating that application of the new rule of work-or-fight has created something of a scramble on the part of men of draft age, as reported from sources touch employment conditions, to secure jobs at "essential" labor.

While it looks well on the face that all should be crowded into productive occupations, there is opportunity here, it seems, for manipulation of this very circumstance to the detriment of real progress. It is too much in line with the thought passed out so freely at the present time, that the war will end in October.

CALIFORNIA WELL SUPPLIED WITH FUEL

Early Buying of Coal, Fuel Oil and Electric Power Meet Her Needs—Coal Prices Now Are Lower Than Before the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—With the State's exceptional output of electric power and vast store of fuel oil, California employs coal practically for household uses only, and by no means in all households. Domestic use of oil in furnaces and of gas and electricity for heating as well as cooking is said by a producing company to exceed that of any other State. Utah chiefly, and Wyoming in less degree, furnishes the local bituminous supply. White anthracite comes from Colorado and New Mexico.

Inquiry among miners' agents and retail dealers brought conflicting answers as to the outlook for winter, the former being optimistic, the latter doubtful. The King Coal Coal Company of California, agents for the United States Fuel Company of Utah, mining 6000 tons daily, handles the bulk of the local supply. Its manager asserts that owing to the vigorous buy-early campaign, conducted by the Federal Fuel Administrator and dealers, a majority of households have already stored their winter supply. His company alone receives here two trainloads of 1000 tons each daily, and has 40,000 tons reserved in yards.

It is certain that no coal shortage is possible. Prices now are slightly lower than before the war, and will probably remain steady.

The manager of the largest coal distributor of Southern California here on Wednesday from Los Angeles describes the prospect of an ample supply in South as equally satisfactory. On the other hand, the largest retailers say future coal shortage or abundance depends on car supply and the severity of winter. If the coming winter is as mild as last, and western roads are not robbed of cars to supply the East, no one will be short of coal, but the early-buying movement, while considerable, has not appreciably lessened the need of a far larger storage than is now in sight, nor dispelled apprehension as to cars liable again to be depleted as in former years.

It is evident on the whole that the California coal showing like her fuel oil outlook, puts the State in better prospect than most of the states, and the same is probably true of the entire Rocky Mountain and coast district. The wide distribution of coal from New Mexico and Colorado to Washington and British Columbia, with fairly abundant labor, and supplemented by California oil and by hydroelectric development everywhere among the mountains, makes the fuel question a comparatively easy one here so long as the present fight against waste is kept up and car supply is not cut off.

Call for Business Methods

Plenty of Coal, Says Editor of Coal Trade Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, ILL.—"The only way to handle the coal problem is to go at it in a businesslike way, and make coal production one of the big national objects, the same as we did shipbuilding. If all of the miners of the United States were working at full capacity, we would have coal enough to supply the demand and some over," said Director George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, a coal-trade magazine of national circulation, published in Chicago, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday.

Mr. Cushing believes it possible to solve the coal problem—indeed it must be solved, he said. We must have a committee of practical business men to reorganize labor, simplify mining detail, build and install new machinery and see that transportation facilities match mine output. Such a committee has been appointed, but so far its work lacks breadth. He contends, "this committee must fight for coal production as Mr. Schwab has fought for ship production."

He pointed out that Mr. Garfield has behind him coal mines which can produce 1,000,000,000 ton. of coal a year more than the nation needs, and the country has railroads which have specialized on hauling coal for nearly a century. In the mines are nearly 1,000,000 trained workers. To get all the coal needed, all Mr. Garfield has to do is to speed up machinery, Mr. Cushing insists.

Soft Coal Output Large

Shipments Reported 1,000,000 Tons Above Average Weekly Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—So far as soft coal is concerned, it does not appear that any lack of that essential next winter can truthfully be laid at the door of low production. Coal Age is responsible for the statement that every soft coal region is reporting a greater output than ever before. For the week ended July 13, the total of bituminous shipped from the mines was 13,242,000 net tons. This is more than 1,000,000 tons above the average weekly requirements set by the Fuel Administration as necessary to meet essential demands. It is figured, however, that to make up the present deficit of 9,615,000 net tons, it will be necessary to have approximately 10 more weeks of production equivalent to that of the week ended July 13, or an output of 12,472,000 net tons during each of the 37 weeks remaining in the coal year, which ends March 31, 1919.

But Coal Age says that despite the

large tonnage of bituminous, the supply continues too light to permit of the creation of adequate reserve stocks against the time when climatic conditions will interfere with the expeditious movement of cars.

It is declared that nothing is heard now of car shortage in any direction, and that transportation has caught up with output in a way that is astonishing. Labor difficulties, however, are increasing, the restrictions on the movement of labor from one section to another affecting the coal industry, especially in the Pocahontas and New River districts.

In the light of the pessimistic predictions of the Fuel Administration, the conclusion reached by Coal Age is interesting:

"Developments during the past week have given the market a hopeful aspect, and consumers are beginning to believe that perhaps, after all, the situation may not turn out to be so bad as feared."

Coal Rationing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

JACKSON, Miss.—According to a letter received by Garner W. Green, local Fuel Administrator, from C. L. Townes, State Fuel Administrator, Jackson and other Mississippi cities will adopt the coal rationing plan, as the coal supply, from present indications, will be insufficient to meet demands of consumers. Under this system enough coal will be sold to heat a house or building to 68 degrees, providing all conservation rules have been obeyed.

Mr. Townes' letter reads, "Under this system every one will have a fair proportion of coal, and no hoarder will be eliminated. The system was originally worked out and applied at Philadelphia. It has proved an unequalled success, and, with modification suggested by the experience in that city, the adoption and enforcement have been referred to the Federal Fuel Administration in all states."

According to Mr. Townes, this plan involves a department of coal allotments to enable local bureaus to inaugurate a system without delay. The plan's important features are: Censorship of every coal order received by any dealer, actual inspection of all doubtful cases and a checking-up through inspection of statements made by householders as to the coal on hand, space to be heated and the heating system employed, and an effective refusal to furnish any household more coal than analysis shows is necessary if the requisite care is taken in heating of the house. Householders obtaining a quantity of coal in excess of their allotments or who by deceit or misrepresentation have violated any rules and regulations of the Fuel Administration will be prosecuted.

Alabama Output Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—In its weekly report of mining operations, the Fuel Administration says: "Coincident with the news that the big drive against the foe in France by American soldiers is the same that the mine workers in many districts in this country are also making a big drive and smashing records for coal production. E. A. Holmes, district representative for Alabama, reports the production for the week ending July 13 as 412,478 net tons. The previous high record for this district was 379,737 tons, showing an increase of 32,741 tons. Prior to July 13, the Alabama district reported decreases every week during the present year, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1917."

"Production in Alabama up to July 1 was approximately 1,000,000 less than in the first half of 1917. If the ratio of increases reported for the week ending July 13 is maintained the balance of the year, the total for 1918 will approximate the 1917 output, which was the largest in the history of the State."

FUEL ORDER MAY CHECK INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—According to W. E. Myer, United States Fuel Administrator for Tennessee, who was in Knoxville recently to confer with fuel officials and to aid in plans for the introduction of the skip-stop system of the street railways, all Tennessee industries except those essential to war must cease operation during the winter months, owing to the coal situation. In regard to this matter, Mr. Myer said:

"The coal situation grows more serious daily. In supplying coal, first thought must be given to the industries essential to the carrying on of the war, and to the homes. All industries which are nonessential to the carrying on of the war must cease operations, for it will be impossible to supply them with coal. There are so many new industries essential to the government that those which are not needed must be sacrificed."

CUBA TO HAVE ONE VOLUNTEER REGIMENT

HAVANA, Cuba—Cuba will send at least one volunteer regiment to France, according to the Military Service Bill adopted by the House of Representatives last night. The bill will come up in the Senate today. Provision also is made for the sending of a military mission to the United States, France, England and Italy.

Formation of a Cuban aviation corps which will be trained in the United States is provided for in a decree signed by President Menocal. The government has several hundred applications for civilians desiring to enter the aviation corps for service in Europe. The councilman is continuing his work inquiring into the delays on the part of coal dealers to deliver coal to the people, and in the meantime the price was raised from \$10.25 a ton to \$11 with the sanction of the New England Fuel Commission. The council-

BREWERS' COAL CUT ENFORCED

New England Fuel Administration Puts Into Motion Machinery for Halving Fuel for Beer Under July 3 Order

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, MASS.—After a delay of three weeks, the New England Fuel Administration is promulgating orders to the Boston and other local fuel committees to restrict the brewers' supply of coal to 50 per cent of normal use, in conformity with the order issued from Washington on July 3 by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal Fuel Administrator. Until now the 60-odd breweries in this district have been the sole judges of the amount of coal they used under the 50 per cent order. Definite assurances are given, however, at the office of James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, that the necessary orders are being sent out for the "policing" of the breweries.

Dr. Garfield's order of July 3 gives the brewers for the next 12 months 50 per cent of the average consumption for the three-year period ending Dec. 31, 1917. On July 10 Dr. Garfield notified the brewers that their coal supply might be stopped altogether after the stocks on hand had been manufactured. It is explained that the uncertainty created by these two statements from Washington, coming so closely together caused the New England Fuel Administration to delay putting in motion the necessary machinery to enforce the 50 per cent cut.

Elaborate machinery has been set up in the office of the Fuel Administrator at the State House for handling just such a situation as has arisen from the special order to brewers. It is in charge of Robert S. Coffin, head of the department of bituminous coal distribution for New England. He has card reports showing just where every carload of coal arriving in New England goes. Distribution through local dealers comes under the immediate control of the city and town fuel committees, who cooperate with Mr. Coffin. Through the cooperation of the coal dealers, it becomes possible to know how much fuel the brewers, and in fact all the other large consumers, have used in recent years, and the matter of regulation becomes a simple proposition.

All-rail coal is checked as it reaches the four New England gateways, at West Albany, Mechanicville, Maybrook and Harlem River. Experienced checkers send Mr. Coffin lists giving a record of every car arriving, the name of consignee and destination. Not a car consigned to a jobber is permitted to go through today. Every ton must be consigned to the ultimate consignee, or else it is diverted by the Fuel Administration to some essential industry.

By means of a "master card" system Mr. Coffin keeps a record of the coal received by the manufacturers on account of contracts, on other than contract account, of the amount in transit and of the percentage of production on government work. Every large consumer of steam coal makes a weekly and monthly report of the amount on hand. The monthly report shows also the per cent production on government contracts, and determines the consumer's position on the preference or the non-preference list. The card also shows the kind of product manufactured, the annual consumption, outstanding contracts for coal and the coal-storage capacity.

On tide-water coal the shippers give weekly reports of every car that leaves the wharf. This record also is classified according to preference. The local city and town committees receive a weekly report from all coal dealers in their jurisdiction.

It would seem that this checking and counter-checking were in itself sufficient protection, but in addition Mr. Coffin explained that there are 15 coal inspectors who travel all over New England inspecting the stocks on hand at the large plants. These men are expert coal men, much better able to judge the stocks held in reserve at a given plant than the average manufacturer. In this way a double check is had on the manufacturers' reserves, and any tendency to underestimate the amount is immediately counteracted.

Sufficient Coal Demanded

Councilman Ford of Boston Says Boston Is Entitled to Full Supply

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, MASS.—"It is not only those who are in straightforward circumstances whom the Mayor and the City Council should look after, but all the citizens," declared Councilman Francis J. W. Ford today. "I am as much concerned about my next winter's supply of coal as anyone. Last winter hundreds of families which could well afford to pay for coal could not get it for weeks at a time. This state of affairs is not right. Let the Mayor and the City Council put the screws on. Let them use their influence with the fuel commissioners in the name of the people. Let us find out if the people of Boston are not as big as certain manufacturing establish-

ments."

Councilman Ford is continuing his investigation of conditions in Boston, with a view to bringing what facts he can learn before the City Council at its next meeting. He proposes to go farther than the Mayor and the council committee on the necessities of life by insisting that sufficient coal for the needs of the people of Boston, be they wealthy or indigent, be brought here in plenty of time to meet next winter's demands.

The councilman is continuing his work inquiring into the delays on the part of coal dealers to deliver coal to the people, and in the meantime the price was raised from \$10.25 a ton to \$11 with the sanction of the New England Fuel Commission. The council-

man alleges that some firms actually held back their deliveries of coal, knowing that the advance in price was coming, and that they counted on taking advantage of the helplessness of their customers.

Mr. Ford said that he had sent letters to several coal concerns demanding a return of correct statements of the amounts of coal they had on hand on April 1 and on the first of each of the following months to date, along with a record of the delivery of coal to customers during this period.

The councilman at the same time is to ask from James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, copies of returns made by coal dealers to the Fuel Commission and if he finds disagreements in the returns he says that he proposes to take court action.

The Mayor announced Thursday night that he had obtained from Charles F. Ernst a promise that he will resign his \$3000 position under the Fuel Administrator Storror to accept a position, which will probably be higher salaried, in charge of the new municipal system of fuel distribution.

After conferences with State For-

ester Rane and Chairman James B. Sheen of the city park department, Mayor Peters said that plans are being made to establish municipal wood yards, as well as coal stations, and it is expected approximately 1000 cords of wood will be cut, some on city property such as Franklin and other parks, and some on private property. He thought the price would be about \$8 a cord.

Fuel Order Inquiry

Labor Men Asking Why Ellis Orders Were Issued

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, MASS.—Members of a committee chosen by the Boston Central Labor Union's executive board will confer with James J. Storror, fuel administrator, Tuesday morning, in an effort to learn what authority is behind the order issued recently by David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, which suggested that the use of coal for heating might be prohibited till Dec. 1.

The committee, which is composed of P. Harry Jennings, business representative of the Central Labor Union, Michael A. Murphy and Herman Conford, the two last named being members of the Engineers Union, Local 263, will also endeavor to learn whether the Ellis order was issued with the knowledge of the Fuel Administrator, and if so why Boston was picked out to bear the burden. Many labor men declare that Mr. Ellis issued the order on his own authority, and that it was unnecessary.

"I have already made an investigation," said Mr. Comerford. "When the order was issued by Mr. Ellis, I went to the Fuel Administration offices next day and was told there that no orders had gone out to prohibit the use of coal for heating.

"Mr. Ellis also said that he would prevent profiteering in wood. I asked where he got his authority to control wood prices, and was told that the Fuel Administration had no control at all over the price of wood. Mr. Storror has applied for authority to control wood prices, I understand, but meanwhile wood dealers have used the Ellis order as an excuse to advance the prices of their product.

"On the day after the Ellis order was made public, a Brockton paper said that wood prices had gone up \$2 a cord. The wife of Edwin Mulroney, commissioner of labor, I am informed, bought three cords of wood in Rockland the day before the order came out, for \$10 a cord. The next day, when she wanted two cords more, she was told that the price would be \$12."

Peat Called Impractical

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, MASS.—Peat has no value as a fuel product, according to Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, who has just completed an experiment of several months in his paper factory. Mr. Bird is of the belief that the State should not spend any more money experimenting with this product until a study has been made of the experience of various countries. Mr. Bird says that in Ireland peat has been found a practical substitute for coal, but he maintains that its production in the United States would not pay. He says that in no country in the world has peat proved a commercial success except in Germany, where in a few localities, through the extraction of by-products in connection with fuel value, it has been to a degree a financial success.

SAVING OF PAPER AS A WAR MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A general publicity campaign will be launched shortly by the War Industries Board, having for its aim the education of the public to the importance of conservation of paper of all kinds as a war measure. War conditions, it is stated, demand radical change in the habits of consumers.

Printers and publishers, stores, offices, hotels, clubs and private homes will be asked to cooperate with the government to eliminate all waste and return paper, rags and other things of which paper is made to the mills to be remade into paper.

HOUSES FOR WAR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Plans have been announced by the bureau of industrial housing and transportation for the construction of from 1200 to 1500 houses at Bethlehem, Pa. The project involves school facilities, theaters, stores, water and sewer system and street and pavement construction.

TWO LAUNCHINGS AT TACOMA

TACOMA, Wash.—Two launchings at shipyards here last night added 6500 tons of wooden ships to the American fleet. Twenty-six wooden and steel vessels have been launched here since Feb. 9.

DEFEATIST PRESS IS EXPOSED IN TRIAL

Pacifist Tracts Sent to French Soldiers by the Thousand According to Evidence Against M. Malvy in Paris Case

Specially cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, FRANCE (Thursday)—At the resumed hearing of the Jonas conspiracy case yesterday the co-defendant, Hahn, was found not guilty and discharged. The case for the prosecution was closed and counsel for the defense said they would show that the information was acquired purely in a business way and with no intention to prejudice the state.

From Sir Joseph Jonas' evidence it appears that, though German born, he refused Prussian military service, coming to England 51 years ago. He became a naturalized British subject in 1876 and had one son in the British Army. Sir Joseph's firm made a specialty of steel for rifles, one-fifth of their product going to von Gontard's firm in Germany who, on the outbreak of the war, owed the Jonas firm £78,000.

This amount would never have been outstanding had Sir Joseph then believed what was imminent. Von Gontard was an old personal friend of 35 years' standing, and Sir Joseph had obtained information for him about Vickers works

FALL OF SPANISH MINISTRY EXPECTED

Signs Are Evident That National Government Is Less Stable—Early Resignation of Señor Dato Is Looked For

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Expression was recently given in this paper to the increasing rumors in political circles in the capital to the effect that there were serious dissensions in the Cabinet, the national government formed in an intense crisis, and by general admission the strongest and best ministry that Spain has ever had, and that which should, or could, serve its interests best in the existing time of extreme domestic and international difficulty. At first these reports were received with incredulity, even by persons well acquainted with all political movements and feelings, for it was considered impossible that simple politics and personal differences of a petty character should so soon disturb a ministry that could hardly be improved upon. It is said in many quarters that there can be but one feeling upon such action, no matter who is responsible for it; that it is not in accord with some of the most recognized standards of patriotic policy.

It is being perceived once again that the incurable tendency toward restlessness and change merely for the sake of political maneuver, which is such a costly characteristic of Spanish public effort, is once again manifesting itself, in spite of all the good hopes that were established when the existing cabinet was formed. It is now being said, by way of excuse, that it was never intended that the present National Ministry should remain in office for any considerable length of time, but that it had certain objects to fulfill in the way of tranquillizing the country and settling various economic difficulties, and that then it would give way to a party ministry. But even if that were so, there is the plain fact that little or nothing has yet been done in the way of that tranquillization; that the economic difficulties are just as bad as ever they were and in some respects worse, for there have been numerous hitches in the settlement of the international commercial agreements; the shortage of raw cotton in Catalonia has reached the extreme limit and the great industry of that region is threatened with disaster; strikes are reported continually from every part of Spain; and there is more talk now, some of it quite evidently serious, of the possibility of a general strike.

Nothing has been done to satisfy the crying necessity of Spain, the improvement in educational methods, or the mere supply of education in places where there is none for the children. The Cortes has been discussing the matter in the old long-winded way, just as it discussed measures for the improvement of its own Parliamentary system and the cutting down of its speeches. Above all, this government of enormous power, embracing its four former Premiers, shows itself weak and ineffective before the intensification of the German aggressions. When it entered into power much was heard of its valiant intentions to give Germany to understand that her crimes toward Spain must be stopped immediately, or there would be trouble, and particularly that the matter of the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz must be settled to Spain's satisfaction. It is understood that certain representations were made to Berlin, but they were not of such a character as to promise success, and subsequently the Ministry settled down to the old game of asking for explanations and compensation when another Spanish ship was sunk—and getting no reply. Some of the strongest financial and commercial interests in the country are not satisfied with such procedure, and there is an uncomfortable feeling that there is weakness in offices where strength is needed.

MEN AT FRONT TO PAY INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department authorizes the publication of the following order from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France on June 18, 1918:

Officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces having incomes of \$1000 or more for the calendar year 1917 are required to prepare income tax returns on the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and mail same to reach the office of the proper collector of Internal Revenue in the United States on or before Oct. 1, 1918.

The personnel of the American Expeditionary Forces should forward their individual returns of income to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they maintain their legal residence; those without a permanent residence should forward their returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md.

Income tax forms will be obtainable at an early date through the offices of the disbursing quartermasters throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

PUBLIC FOOD LESSONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALLSTON, MASS.—Government food experts who are touring Boston with a truck kitchen, gave some lessons on conservation to a number of women in this section Thursday. The motor truck, which is thoroughly equipped with kitchen facilities, was used to show the process of canning by the cold pack method, also other ways, and also the use of meat and wheat substitutes was explained. The exhibition was viewed by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who presented the truck to the Food Administration through Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED

BOSTON, Mass.—The following appointments by Mayor Peters were confirmed Thursday night by the Civil Service Commission: Josiah Quincy to be chairman of the new Transit Department, salary \$5000; City Treasurer Thomas W. Murray and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the Public Works Department, to be members of the Transit Department unpaid; Dr. William C. Woodward to be health commissioner, salary \$7500, and James B. Shea to be commissioner of the Park and Recreation Department, salary \$5000.

The one definite thing that the government has done has been to release the Cartagena Socialist prisoners, and by this time it appears that it wishes it had found some excuse for not doing so, for the advent of the four Socialists to the Chamber has resulted in a very considerable upheaval in Spanish politics and an enlightenment of the public upon the manner in which they have been governed, which

has made a very deep impression and is likely to be much accentuated in the near future. The somewhat delicate democratic movement in Spain has been greatly strengthened in the most recent times, and perhaps that is largely responsible for the evident tendency toward reaction which has now set in within the official Conservative party, and which is no doubt responsible for much of the present unsettlement. This democratic advance, embracing not only the Socialists, but many of the strong Republican elements who are in sympathy with them, with the complementary Conservative reactionary tendency, are the cardinal features of Spanish politics of the moment, and they are both significant.

The old familiar term "crisis" is once again heard daily in political circles and is printed in the newspapers. It was reintroduced a few weeks ago when it was stated that Señor Cambó, who entered the national ministry with some hesitation, was stated to be in difficulties and on the point of resigning. That affair, for whatever it was worth, was smoothed over. It is now succeeded by another which is obviously far more serious. A little while since, it was stated that, as soon as the measures for military reform and for the pecuniary betterment of the state of the employees of the civil service were approved, the Cortes would be closed, and that then the present national government would be dissolved, chiefly because Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, and Señor González Besada, Finance Minister, had firmly made up their minds to leave it.

A certain Clervist deputy was going about declaring that he knew the ministerial crisis would come to a head by the first week in June. He was wrong, but it does seem clear that Señor Dato and Besada have come to the determination mentioned. It is now being said that because they may leave the Cabinet it does not follow that the latter will be dissolved, but that a scheme is on foot for putting Señor Alba, the present Minister of Public Instruction, in charge of the Foreign Ministry in place of Señor Dato, and introducing Señor La Cierva as Finance Minister in place of Señor Besada. It would appear unthinkable after what occurred a few weeks ago, when Señor La Cierva, as War Minister in the Garcia Prieto Government, nearly brought about the most disastrous crisis that could have happened to Spain and was working with the military party in the direction of a military dictatorship, thus bringing about the sudden constitution of the national government, that he could be brought back to the council, and especially such a council as this. Señor Maura has taken a strong line with the military juntas, which he said would not be allowed to put up their heads again, but he is an old colleague and friend of La Cierva, who has a strong backing. It would seem impossible, however, that the Count de Romanones, and perhaps one or two others, could consent to form part of a ministry that included Señor La Cierva, and if the latter is to come back the truly national character of the Ministry must collapse. The latest view is that the present government will present the Budget and remain in power until it is approved, when they will resign. It is a common expression of feeling that this will be a sad confession of Spanish weakness.

MANY a housewife has hesitated to fry fish in her apartment because of the smoke and odor, but with Mazola there is no such objection.

TWO MINISTERS BACK IN OTTAWA

Arthur Meighen and J. A. Calder Have Returned From War Conference in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two out of six Canadian cabinet ministers who have been overseas for the past couple of months have returned to Ottawa. These are the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration. The President of Privy Council accompanied the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, to London, being later joined by General Newburn, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. J. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine. In the course of statement given out to the press, Mr. Meighen said that the work of the Imperial Conference was not yet complete, and, although the Prime Minister greatly desired to return to Canada at once, strong pressure was being brought to bear upon him to induce him to remain in London in order to attend the further sittings of the Supreme War Council.

In this connection Mr. Meighen said "The Prime Minister is being strongly pressed to remain for some time yet. He is personally anxious to return, but the view of his associates in the War Cabinet both from the United Kingdom and from Canada was that he should continue his work there at least for a short time. Mr. Rowell will, in all probability, accompany him."

In the present state of the western battle front, as well as for other but less grave causes, it will be of great value to the government here to have Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell in constant attendance at the Supreme War Council. It has been stated on several occasions in cables from London that Mr. Lloyd George has urged upon Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Hughes of Australia that they should remain in London to give the War Council the benefit of their judgment during the extremely critical period on the western front.

CAPITAL INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company has increased its capital from \$5,500,000 to \$30,000,000. The company will build a series of by-product ovens and a glass plant.

MR. SCHWAB PLANS FASTER SHIP WORK

Director-General Returns From Inspection Trip—Regrets That So Many Contracts Have Been Made for Export of Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, returned to this city yesterday after a month's absence spent in inspecting shipyards on the Pacific Coast and in the Great Lakes district. In his first interview he advanced a number of ideas which he intends to put into force as soon as possible in order to further speed up the shipbuilding program. Among these are the prohibition of foreign steel shipments, in order to have a steel working surplus of 60,000,000 tons for each shipyard, erection of new plate mills if necessary, adoption of the Macy wage scale in accessories plants, allocation of shipyard work to capacity to furnish equipment, and a

largely increased shop output for the Delaware River section. He also predicted that when all the yards of the country are going at full speed the production would be 10,000,000 tons a year.

"It has not been my fault," said Mr. Schwab, "that any contracts were made to ship steel to foreign countries. This must stop if we want to keep the spirit of enthusiasm among shipbuilders. Every day I am receiving petitions from shipbuilders to send them steel."

"Western shipyards have made such a good showing," said Mr. Schwab, "because they have had plenty of steel and the new yards were completed in advance of those built in this district. This country now has all the shipyards the steel supply can take care of. In a yard at Seattle I stopped construction on two new ways because there was so much steel congestion in the yards in that section. No more yards will be built, but every way now constructed will be utilized to full capacity."

Although Mr. Schwab refused to comment further on foreign steel shipments, it is understood he referred to the agreements made with the Japanese and Chinese governments, which are now building ships for the United States Shipping Board under an agreement.

ARKANSAS DRY LAW A CHECK ON CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—In his address accepting the nomination for a second term, Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkansas told the Democratic State Convention here recently that "the passage by the 1917 Legislature of the Bone Dry Act has greatly reduced the percentage of crime in our State." The Governor urged the convention to endorse nation-wide prohibition, both during the war and by federal amendment.

"Our penitentiary records show a decrease in population from 1106 on July 1, 1916, to 877 on the same date in 1918," said the Governor. "Liquor is the Pandora's box out of which most crime proceeds," he continued, "and the administration is proud that the Bone Dry Act was passed at its suggestion. I urge that the new Legislature be asked to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment and to correct any defects found to exist in the Bone Dry Law in its two years of operation."

Good cooks consider MAZOLA better than Olive Oil or "Frying Fats"



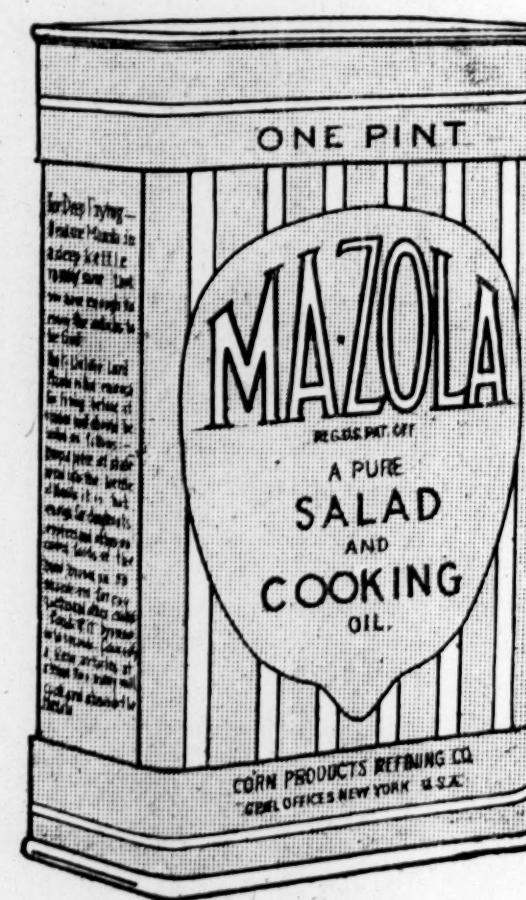
MANY a housewife has hesitated to fry fish in her apartment because of the smoke and odor, but with Mazola there is no such objection.

Mazola can be used so hot without burning, that it "crisps" over the fish very quickly—brings it to the table golden brown and delicate, never heavy or greasy. Thousands of American women are using this pure, delicious oil from corn in preference to butter, lard, suet and "frying fats."

For salads, many cooks consider Mazola as good as the best olive oil—and it costs much less.

Mazola is a most delicate shortening—makes rich but palatable cakes and pastry. Being an oil and not a solid fat, Mazola requires no melting. It is ready to use. Quantities can be measured exactly. It saves time—results are always uniform and satisfactory, and there is no waste.

And Mazola saves animal fats.



SAUTÉD FLOUNDER

Put into a shallow frying pan enough Mazola to cover the bottom, and when hot stir in one-fourth teaspoon salt. Lay the flounder in bone side down and cook carefully until well browned; then turn over and brown in the same manner. Garnish with lemon and serve very hot.

In deep frying, use just enough Mazola to cover the food, and no more. It must be hot enough to form a crust quickly. Fry only a few pieces at a time.

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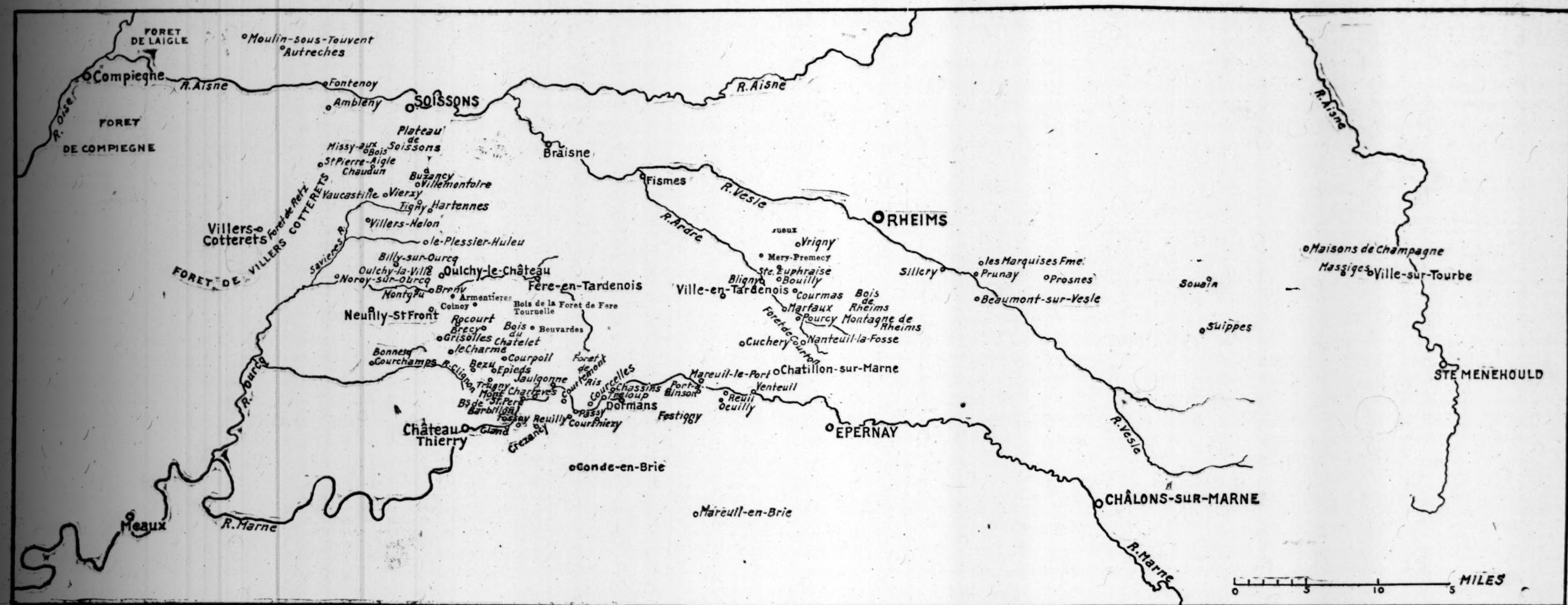
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Further shrinkage in the Soissons-Rheims salient

General Foch's troops, continuing their pressure against the German lines south of the Ourcq, have captured the village of Coincy and the greater part of Tournelle Wood. They have extended their progress in the Forest of Fère as far as the general line of Beauvais-le-Charmel, and have also advanced in the Riz Forest and north of Dormans

CROWN PRINCE'S DESPERATE TASK

(Continued from page one)

Soissons-Rheims candle is worth the price of the casualties entailed in holding it or in biting off.

General Gouraud Awards Honors

PARIS, France (Thursday) — General Gouraud has asked that the Cross of the Legion of Honor be given to 60 volunteers who held advanced posts along the line east of Rheims until the Germans were upon them at the beginning of the offensive, according to *la Liberte*.

Military Situation Reviewed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday) — Competent opinion here considers the military situation very promising. The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that up to 11 o'clock this morning the French had straightened their line northeast of Château-Thierry, so that it now runs in an almost direct line between Vincennes on the Marne and Armentières, south of Oulchy. Coincy is in allied hands, but Beauvais is not. West of Rheims the Allies have succeeded in creating a small but sharp bulge into the German positions, the line now running just south of Ormes, Gueux and Janvry, thence east of Mery-Premecy, thence in a straight line southward to just west of Marfaux.

The allied advance on the west of the salient in the past two days has attained an average depth of three miles on a 12-mile front. They are now within good observation range of the important center of Fère-en-Tardenois. The Allies have also captured the station of le Plessier-Huleu. The distance between the latter place and Mery-Premecy is 22 miles, so that the greater portion of the German salient is now under the long-range fire of the Allies.

The impression still exists that the Germans intend to retire from their salient though it is believed their rearward movement will now be at a slower rate. The decreasing of gunfire still noticeable on the west side of the salient is considered to support this belief. Since July 15 about 64 divisions have been in action on the Soissons-Champagne front, which is about one-third of the strength of Germany's effective.

The German battalions are considerably under strength and it is considered doubtful if they can launch another big offensive on Prince Ruprecht's or any other front for at least another two months. For this enforced delay the German system of training storm troops is believed to be largely responsible as losses of this type of effectives have been much more severe than losses of his second rate troops, thus discrediting the storm-troop theory of the German military system.

It has now transpired that the French advance north of Montdidier has given the Allies observation over the whole Avre valley as the French hold the crest of the hills overlooking this river.

German Shock Troops
PARIS, France (Friday) — General von Ludendorff apparently has 40 divisions of shock troops still in hand, says Marcel Hulin in *L'Echo de Paris*. They are destined, or, at least, part of them, for an operation calculated to change the present situation to the advantage of the German Crown Prince; but, adds M. Hulin, it is hardly likely that General Foch and General Pétain will let the initiative be taken from them now. Between July 15 and yesterday 48 German divisions were identified in the Marne pocket, says M. Hulin, and completely

exhausted divisions are being replaced by half-rested ones.

The newspapers are much pleased over the success by the Allies and believe that the moment is near when the pocket made by the Germans will be so reduced that the position will be intolerable.

A majority of the military critics think that the German Crown Prince will not reconcile himself with giving back to the line of the Vesle without giving a further defensive battle on the plateau of Tardenois in conjunction with an offensive battle in the neighboring regions. The critics are convinced, however, that General Foch will not let the initiative be taken from him.

Le Matin says that whether the Germans begin an attack against the French or the British, they will find the Allies well prepared. The allied High Command awaits in full confidence the expected enemy reaction.

Should the Germans meet with another failure, says *Le Matin*, they would be obliged to precipitate the retirement which already appears almost inevitable.

American Flag Unfurled

LONDON, England (Friday) — Sir William Osler unfurled an American flag at the United States war hospital at Portsmouth on Thursday. He said the flag stood for a free humanity and he hoped it never would be furled again. War had been made impossible forever.

French Air Service Activities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An account of the activities of the French air service obtained from authentic sources today shows that great damage is being inflicted on the German Army crowded into the Aisne-Marne salient. Tons of bombs are being rained from the air night and day.

During the first two weeks of June, French airmen alone dropped 600 tons of high explosives on the Germans in the trenches, on rest billets, railway stations, and on munitions works far back of the fighting lines. A total of 27,673 flights were made for military purposes during that time and more than 2000 combats occurred in the air. In this fighting, 199 German planes were destroyed or forced to land in French territory, and 161 were damaged and probably destroyed, making a total of 360 enemy machines brought down against a loss of 72 machines by the French. Twelve of the French planes brought down were only damaged.

French pilots and observers made 1159 photographic scouting trips and took 19,478 snapshots of enemy forces and positions. They also made 303 long range flights, covering an enemy territory for hundreds of miles.

Coupled with this French effort today in the Aisne salient is the work of concentrated British and American squadrons, and the airmen are at work night and day. Not a spot within the enemy lines is neglected, and his retreat is carried on under the same deluge of bombs and machine-gun fire from the air that played an important part in forcing a way for the advancing French-American armies which have crossed the Marne.

Rioting by Peasants of White Russia
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rioting by the peasants in the occupied regions of White Russia is increasing and many German soldiers have been killed, said an official dispatch today from Stockholm.

Mr. McAdoo Cables Gen. Pershing
NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Pershing has received a cable message from Secretary McAdoo, which reads as follows:

"America glories in the achievement of your gallant army and your French comrades. The country is thrilled with the valorous deeds of our heroic soldiers."

General Pershing replied in the

name of the American expeditionary forces:

"Thank you for your cordial message. Our officers and men are filled with the national spirit of determination to win. They are superb soldiers."

Estonia's Congratulations
PARIS, France (Friday)—(Hayas Agency)—The president of the provisional government of Estonia has telephoned to M. Pinchon congratulations on the victory of the French and their comrades in arms and expressing hope for the liberation of Estonia. In reply M. Pinchon declared that France would not forget the gallant struggle of the Estonians during the first three years of the war.

Diplomats to Stay at Vologda
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The allied diplomats at Vologda have decided to remain in that city, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bolsheviks to prevail upon them to go to Moscow, capital of the Soviet Government. The State Department was so informed in a dispatch today from the American Consul at Moscow.

Further Revolt at Prague Reported
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further revolts at Prague caused by famine, were reported in a diplomatic dispatch today from Switzerland. It was stated that there had been no bread in Prague since July 7.

American Troops' Progress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Satisfactory progress is being made by the United States troops assisting the French and British in pushing in the German lines on the Soissons-Rheims salient, members of the House Military Committee were told today by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff.

The transportation facilities of the expeditionary army are fully meeting the strain placed upon them in keeping the moving troops supplied, and in bringing up heavy guns and ammunition.

While without information as to casualties in the present battle, Secretary Baker said the percentage of men killed in previous fighting had been remarkably low. Figures furnished the committee members showed that the fatality rate in battle had been eight per thousand, while there was exactly the same proportion of fatalities from disease among the expeditionary forces.

The officials said this undoubtedly was the lowest fatality rate among troops at war in the history of the world.

Members of the committee inquired as to the losses of the Germans in killed since the present battle started, but General March said he had no information on that subject, adding that American forces were too busy pressing their offensive to even attempt to estimate German dead.

German Right Reinforced

PARIS, France (Friday) — The Germans have reinforced their right flank of the Soissons-Rheims pocket, says *La Liberté*, with a new army, commanded by General von Eben, which has been placed between the armies of General von Hutier and General von Boehm.

German Deputy Bitter

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The impression that the Franco-American counter-offensive has made on the Germans at home is perhaps best illustrated by an article written by Herr Traub of the Prussian Lower House in the Pan-German newspaper, the *Taegliche Rundschau*. Herr Traub attacks the "croakers who dare doubt the official headquarters reports of victory." He makes a desperate appeal for "more nerve" and more faith, and blusters thus: "If der alte Fritz" (Frederick the Great) walked the streets today and saw the people's long faces he would say:

"Remember the Seven Years' War, when fortune was often dead against us. Why grumble because affairs on the Marne are not going as well as expected? You ought to be ashamed of yourselves."

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public on Thursday night says:

"There have been vigorous local actions between Soissons and Remiremont."

Yesterday afternoon's report says:

"Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our new positions from Vallars to the Brenta Valley and along the Piave River between Canale and Zenson, our batteries have replied effectively to the harassing fire by the enemy and have destroyed enemy trenches and damaged artillery emplacements."

Enemy patrols have been driven back at Stelvio, near Mori and Mount Stabellina and on the left bank of the Brenta."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department reads as follows:

"Section A—Between the Oureq and the Marne our troops continued to press the enemy. In their advance eastward they have taken the southern half of Foret de Fere."

Section B—There is nothing to report in this section.

continued his violent attacks against our positions between Vrigny and St. Euphrasie, and succeeded in gaining a foothold on Hill 240. Our troops soon reconquered this height, taking 100 prisoners."

BRITISH PREMIER ON THE FOOD SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

BRITISH PREMIER ON THE FOOD SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

the city, says the Berliner Dagblad. Activists celebrating the eleventh day of July were beaten and a number of activist prisoners of war from Goettingen were attacked by inhabitants for carrying on anti-Belgian propaganda in the city.

THEFTS OF ARMY BEEF ARE CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-one persons were indicted here today by the federal grand jury on a charge of being implicated in the theft of beef consigned to the United States Army.

The defendants who include butchers, purchasing agents, government checkers and truck drivers are accused of conspiracy to embezzle and dispose of government property without authority.

FREIGHT RATE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government, acting on the recommendation of the Board of Railway Commissioners, has passed measures increasing the freight rate on all Canadian railways by an average of 20 per cent. The increase is declared to be the direct outcome of the application to Canadian railways of the McAdoo wage award which involves an increased expenditure estimated on all roads at from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000 a year.

WORKERS GO TO WASHINGTON

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Committees from the metal trades councils of the Pittsfield and Schenectady plants of the General Electric Company left today for Washington, D. C., to lay before the War Labor Board the sentiment of the employees of the two plants regarding the strike of General Electric employees in Lynn. A committee from the local works has also gone to Lynn carrying a message of support.

BERLIN REGRETS SINKING SHIP

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—Negotiations concerning the sinking by a German submarine last February of the Spanish steamer *Sardinera*, loaded with American grain for Switzerland, have been concluded. The German Government has expressed its regrets and has promised full restitution for the damage done by the submarine.

ANTWERP FINED 1,000,000 FRANCS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — Antwerp has been fined a 1,000,000 francs and Jan Devos, the Burgomaster, has been deposed by the Germans because of recent happenings in the marine.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)

Baron von Hussarek, the new Austrian Premier, is meeting with difficulties in his negotiations with representatives of the parliamentary parties, says a Vienna dispatch to the Cologne Gazette.

The program of the Cabinet, as explained by von Hussarek, comprises absolute adherence to Parliament and the retention of the present Cabinet (apparently excepting Dr. von Seydlitz, the former Premier), which will be replaced in the autumn by a Ministry with a strong parliamentary element.

The new Premier also proposes a provisional budget for six months, administrative and financial reforms later, as well as constitutional reforms for Bohemia, Galicia and in the south.

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PARIS, France (Friday)

Baron von

SOME NEW SPANISH TRADE ENTERPRISES

Great Impetus Given to Industry Through Necessity of Country to Rely on Its Own Resources During the War

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 25.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—In addition to the question of harnessing her waterfalls for commercial purposes, the utmost activity is being displayed in Spain in another direction, also associated with the production and application of power, namely, the construction of boilers and engines. Here Spain has been made to realize that not only has the war cut off her foreign supplies on which she has been most largely dependent in the past, with the result that her stock is deficient and in a very bad state of repair; but that, as foreign countries will for some time after the war need all they can manufacture for their own uses, it is absolutely imperative that Spain should proceed, without delay, to her own production, and that on a very large scale. Spain is keen on building new light railroads, but it is no use doing this if there are no engines to pull the wagons on them, and no indication as to where they are coming from, which has been the state of things hitherto. It is stated as an extraordinary fact that, so far, no complete boilers have been made in Spain, and locomotives have been imported from Germany, Belgium, and the United States. In 1913 the value of these latter was 12,500,000 pesetas. Since the war began a few have been imported from the United States, but very far from enough to meet the demand. The railroad problem in its different phases is one of the most important and difficult that Spain has to solve.

A lead in this matter was given recently by a prominent Barcelona machine-making firm known as La Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima, which at a general meeting of its shareholders determined to extend its present business and undertake on a large scale the construction of engines for the Spanish railroads. With this object the capital of the company has been increased from 3,136,000 pesetas to 20,000,000 pesetas. The railroad companies themselves were invited to subscribe to this new capital, and many important firms in the Catalan region volunteered to take part in its operation. Following upon this there came the intimation of the establishment of a new company called the Sociedad Española de Construcciones Babcock & Wilcox, with a capital of 24,000,000 pesetas, of which 20,000,000 have been issued and subscribed. The Spanish Government, under the new law by which it may subsidize industries which are to the national advantage, guaranteeing the payment of 5 per cent interest on the paid-up capital, should the company's net profits be insufficient to make such a payment. In the name of the new company will be recognized the association with it of the well-known British firm of manufacturers of boilers.

An agreement has been concluded between Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox and a group of influential Bilbao capitalists intimately associated with some of the most important industrial forces in the country, including the great steel manufacturers, the Altos Hornos de Bilbao. The new company will manufacture Babcock & Wilcox marine boilers and engines for ships built in Spain, stationary and other boilers, electric cranes and conveying machines, drawn steel tubes and locomotives for the Spanish railroads. To do this a factory is to be erected near Bilbao which will cover about 30 acres of ground and give employment to between 2,000 and 3,000 men. Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox are to fix up a factory and will equip it with British machinery, tools and materials. There is an agreement between the British firm and the Spanish company which will last till 1940, and one of the terms is that, other things being equal, British manufacturers of plant and tools shall be given preference over other foreign competitors. Other points in the agreement are distinctly interesting and significant to such foreign competitors. For instance, it is provided that the British company shall transfer its branches to the Spanish company, will give it the use of its patents in Spain, and will have the technical guidance of the factory. It will receive substantial payment for these considerations, which, together with a further amount, is being invested in shares of the Spanish company, so that the holding of the British concern will be an important one. It will have the right to appoint three directors of British nationality, the Spanish group appointing six or seven directors associated with the following important Madrid and Bilbao institutions: Banco de Vizcaya, Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, Almadén y Cia, the Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Española, and the Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Iberica. The three English directors have been appointed, and are Mr. James Kemnal, managing director and founder of the British company, Mr. Charles A. Knight, and Mr. Francis G. Cowdrick, the last being appointed general manager of the new Spanish company.

The importance of this new development cannot be overestimated. In spite of all the difficulties of the moment, and the discouragement that enterprise and manufacturing spirit find in some of the political and economic conditions of the country, Bilbao is looking forward to a period of tremendous activity in the near future, and, important as has been its place in the Spanish scheme of things hitherto, it is believed that it will make a wonderful leap forward when the war is over and the shortages and restrictions are

in some measure removed. Preparations are being made for the establishment of various new auxiliaries to industry. Thus, a new banking concern was recently constituted under the title of the Banco Vasco with a capital of 5,000,000 pesetas, divided into 20,000 shares of 250 pesetas each, of which only 8000 have been issued. The new bank undertakes the discount and negotiations of assets in Spain and abroad, the change of foreign coin and notes, the issue of letters of credit and drafts, the purchase and sale of values, and the arrangement of current accounts and savings bank deposits, paying 1 per cent on current accounts and deposits at sight, 2 per cent at eight days, and 2½ per cent at three months.

With these considerations in view, it is interesting to examine the official returns which have just been made of new companies established in Spain last year. These numbered no fewer than 270, with a total capital of 209,382,598 pesetas. Of these, six belonged to Madrid, accounting for 12,000,000 of the capital, 190 to Barcelona, with a little more than 41,000,000 of capital, and 31 to Bilbao with 66,000,000 of capital. Here it is indicated that Barcelona is the place for most numerous enterprises of minor proportions. In an analysis of these new concerns it is found that 63 of them, with 73,000,000 pesetas of capital, are devoted to manufacture; 13 with 65,500,000 capital to navigation; 12 with 19,000,000 of capital to mining; five with 8,000,000 of capital to electrical enterprises; and 62 with 7,500,000 of capital to general commercial pursuits.

Looking again at the cardinal fact that last year 270 new companies were formed with over 209,000,000 of capital, it is peculiarly interesting to compare these figures with those of other years.

There is at once a revelation of Spain's newly acquired wealth and her tendency to enterprise. In 1914, when the country was far less rich than it is now, there was a tendency to hold capital back and only some 79,000,000 were invested in new businesses, against 187,000,000 in 1913.

The downward movement continued in 1915 when 120 companies were formed with a capital which was 34,000,000 less than that of the previous year.

But in 1916, Spain then feeling in full the benefits which the war had conferred on her, the reaction set in and 217 companies were formed with a capital of over 219,000,000. This last figure, however, is subject to some substantial reductions, since it includes over 100,000,000 which was really new capital, that amount being credited to the Compañía Transmediterránea which is a fusion of various other companies, and 12,000 pesetas is opposite the name of the Sociedad Magic Park, which was dissolved at the end of the year. With these allowances, the real new capital subscribed in 1916 was a little over 107,000,000. As will be seen, this amount was nearly doubled in the next year, 1917.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DEDICATION JULY 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dedictory exercises of the new building for the world headquarters of Christian Endeavor will be held at the building, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, on July 31. Contributions for the erection of the building, which cost about \$200,000, were received from nearly every country in the world, among the peoples contributing being Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian, Indians, Norwegians, Russians, Australians, Britains, Brazilians, Chileans, Jamaicans, Armenians, Finlanders and South Sea Islanders.

Most of the money came from Christian Endeavor societies in the United States.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, will speak at the dedication, which will be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and he will speak again at the rally to be held in Ford Hall at 7:30 of the same day.

TWENTY-FOUR WOODEN SHIPS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal interests have just placed a contract for the construction of 24 wooden steamships of 3500 tons each, with the Lyall Shipbuilding Company of North Vancouver, B. C.

The work on the vessels will be rushed with the utmost dispatch. The timber required for their construction will be secured from all the mills in British Columbia, which are able to furnish the sizes needed.

MILITARY DRILL FOR BOYS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORLAND, Ore.—Military drill boys is a regular feature of the activities on Portland municipal playgrounds this summer. Instructors have been assigned from the Oregon Military Police, and at each of the playgrounds an hour's drill is being given to the boys twice a week. Medals will be awarded to those showing the greatest proficiency.

NEW HIGHWAY PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AMERICUS, Ga.—The Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce is advocating a new highway to connect Americus and Atlanta, which will eliminate 35 miles now traveled between these points. The new route is planned to go via Elaville, Butler and Thomaston to Barnesville, where it will join the National Highway.

LAKE STRIKE "NOT JUSTIFIED"
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the face of a threatened strike of seamen on the Great Lakes, which would stop the transportation of iron ore, coal and wheat essential to the war program, the Shipping Board has issued a statement declaring that the board does not feel that there are any grievances to justify a strike at this time.

REASON SOUGHT FOR I. W. W. STRIKE CALL

GOVERNMENT CHARGES CONSPIRACY TO HALT INDUSTRY AS DRAFT PROTEST AND TO FORCE RELEASE OF I. W. W. UNDER ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The call for a general strike issued by the I. W. W. in the American Northwest within three weeks after draft registration day last year came under close scrutiny Thursday in the trial of 101 I. W. W. here. The government claims that the general strike order was sent out as a protest against conscription and to effect the release of I. W. W. in jail. The defense insists that the call was issued to secure an eight-hour day and better working conditions.

The legal battle over this important issue centered on Thursday around John Turner. Turner was chairman of the organization committee of the I. W. W. lumber workers union at Spokane, Wash. The first week in March of last year, when this country was drawing closer to the edge of war, a convention of lumber workers' delegates met at Spokane. They adopted a resolution that they favored a general strike in case of conscription. Turner was chairman of the committee bringing out this resolution and recommending its passage.

On April 6, on the evening of the day that America entered the war, the Sandpoint (Ida.) local of the I. W. W. adopted a motion to call a general strike against conscription. Both of these resolutions were attested to yesterday by presentation in court of the original minute books.

On June 20 the call for the general strike was sent out to I. W. W. organizations. It started at Sandpoint, Ida. The call was signed by Turner and by James Rowan, secretary of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union at Spokane. The call started at this drastic step was taken pursuant to action of the convention previously mentioned.

On July 13 telegrams were sent by Rowan and Turner to I. W. W. locals urging them to stand pat on the strike. These messages declared the strike would open jail doors for I. W. W. members then behind them.

On Aug. 13 Turner wrote to the Oregon lumber workers' district council that government lumber contracts had been transferred to Spokane because of labor troubles in Oregon. Turner, in reply to a question from F. K. Nebeker, government prosecutor, said on Thursday that he had never thought the lumber strike would interfere with the government's war purposes.

The government claims the chain of evidence shows the I. W. W. were conspiring to halt industry as a protest against the draft and to force the release of the I. W. W. members under arrest and under sentence.

The explanation the I. W. W. give of all this is that the lumber convention which adopted the threat of a general strike against conscription was but a small one of 17 members; that it was a foolish resolution, taken by a small body, many of whom did not vote on it; that this convention passed other resolutions, and that the call for a general strike was issued on the basis of these other resolutions, particularly that for the eight-hour day. All which, the government insists, is rank camouflage.

The way in which the defense these days is clinging to patriotic straws was again illustrated on Thursday, when George Hardy, a British subject, was recalled to the stand and questioned about one of his brothers. The defense the other day brought out carefully that Hardy had a number of brothers in the British Army. Yesterday they elicited from the witness that one who had been killed in action was an I. W. W. in Canada. Hardy refused to grant, in the face of specific instances, that I. W. W. in Canada who had joined the army had been expelled from their respective organizations. He said he thought the fight in America should have had a referendum attached.

AIRPLANE TOUR OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

THE MIDDLE WEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Lee, commanding the British Aviation Mission to this country, assisted by Capts. J. J. Hammond, James Fitz Morris, W. A. Hannay and G. D. Hunter, will make an airplane tour of the Middle Western States. They expect to start from Indianapolis, Aug. 14, and stop at 16 of the mid-western cities to give exhibitions and lectures. The total air distance to be flown cross country is approximately 2500 miles.

The purpose of the tour is to demonstrate what fighting in the air is. These

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

THE TIP CANNOT PULL OFF

Beware of Imitations

Look on the Wrapper for TRADE BEADED MARK

AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
AUSTRALIA, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BEADED TIP

SHOE LACES

TRADE BEADED MARK

BEADED TIP

CONSERVATION PLAN TO VOTERS

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Passes Proposed Amendment Calling for Utilization of Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Conservation, development and utilization of the natural resources within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by public direction and control, is provided for in proposed article of amendment to the constitution which the State Constitutional Convention finally passed on Thursday for submission to the voters in November. The scope of the amendment was broadened in the final stage, to make it applicable to all "natural resources," and an effort to eliminate a provision to provide for "utilization" of these natural resources, for the common weal, was unsuccessful.

As finally passed, the amendment reads as follows:

The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the Commonwealth are public uses, and the General Court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof, and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

There was strong objection raised to passing the amendment with the provision for "utilization" retained, but the measure was sent to engrossment on a roll-call vote of 127 yeas and 74 nays. This amendment was offered by Delegate Clapp of Lexington, who was supported by Delegate Pillsbury of Boston.

Mr. Hobbs of Worcester, in charge of the measure for the Committee on Public Affairs, felt that the danger of conveying too much power in the amendment was infinitesimal compared with the public loss possible by not giving the Legislature sufficient power over natural resources. After this defense, the convention rejected the Clapp amendment on a record vote of 106 to 75.

The convention advanced to a third reading an amendment authorizing the Governor and Council to return justice of Massachusetts courts because of disability, and providing for pensions for them.

Without debate the convention today advanced to a third reading a proposed article of amendment as follows: "Every act of incorporation, charter or franchise forever remain subject to revocation and amendment."

LYNN STRIKERS ASKED TO RETURN

General Electric Offers Workers Places Pending Arbitration — Promises Discharge Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Settlement of the General Electric strike now depends, it is believed, upon the result of General Manager Fish's appeal to the strikers to return to work Monday, upon terms which he has offered. For the present, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration waits. An adjustment of the difficulty is looked for early next week.

Mr. Fish offers to take the strikers back and to leave their grievances to be determined by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. He has not expressed willingness, however, to deal with committees of the strikers, and since recognition of the union is a cardinal issue in the strike, members of the State Board doubt that the men will go back, on the basis of his appeal.

No decision was reached as a result of a hearing and conferences before the State Board and Federal Conciliator Henry J. Skeffington yesterday, and Monday's developments are awaited.

The strikers last night made a new proposal, that they go back on their former jobs without discrimination because of union membership, and that the 16 or 17 men discharged for alleged union activities be restored to their positions if the State Board decides that they were unjustly discharged.

Several thousand operatives gathered in and about the City Hall yesterday while the hearing on the strike was under way, before Mr. Skeffington and the State Board. The employees maintained that they had been spied upon by foremen, and discharged for showing interest in organization. After they had presented their case Mr. Fish offered to arbitrate, conditionally, certain of their demands. He would not agree, however, to deal with committees chosen by the employees.

Willingness to treat with union committees remains, apparently, the big problem of the strike. Mr. Fish in his call to the men to return to work appeals to their patriotism and promises to investigate the cases of the men discharged.

of the United States. The jewelry workers demand a shorter workday.

Brockton Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BROCKTON, Mass.—Strike conditions with regard to the shoe industry in Brockton and nearby places grow more complicated as various factions take action in accordance with their desires, and the original cause of the strike of the cutters, which was begun more than two weeks ago, a demand for increased wages, has apparently been lost sight of, since some of the factions have withdrawn from the union and formed a new union, others have resigned from their union, others have applied for their old positions and still others who did not strike have been forced into idleness because of the strike.

The strikers, the employers and those who did not strike are all anxiously awaiting action by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which is to hear the case next Monday. The increasing number of men on strike applying for their old positions indicates a gradual change in the attitude of the strikers and a desire to bring their idleness to an end. Because of the unusual conditions brought about by the strike the factories with few exceptions have been unable to re-instate the strikers at the present time.

STATEMENT ON 1918 REGISTRANTS

More Than Fifty Per Cent of Possible Draftees Expected to Be Placed in Class One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder today informed state draft executives that more than 50 per cent of the 749,500 registrants in the 1918 class were expected to be placed in class I as physically qualified for general military service, and instructed them to give special scrutiny to the report of any local board which failed to classify this percentage.

This estimate, he said, was based upon a study of the operation of the draft and the only exceptions which would be recognized were in the case of communities which had a large alien population or which had released large numbers of the 1918 class to the navy, the marine corps, or the emergency fleet.

"The national average should be much higher than 50 per cent, because of the industrial, agricultural and dependency deferments and physical rejections should be much lower," his message said.

Local draft boards have been instructed by Provost Marshal-General Crowder to refuse to release the registrants in class I for enlistment in the navy, marine corps or the emergency fleet until it has been determined whether there will be a sufficient number of such registrants physically qualified for general military service to fill promptly all August calls. State adjutant-generals have been notified that the August requisitions will be approximately equal to those of July, when 367,961 were called.

OPINIONS ON RAIL SERVICE ARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Public opinion as to the character of service, passenger and freight, being rendered by the railroads under federal control, is sought by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in order to advise the officials of the United States Railroad Administration at Washington as to needs of improvement.

Director Prouty of the Federal Administration has asked the State Commission for facts regarding the physical condition and operation of the Massachusetts roads now under federal control. According to a statement from the commission, Director Prouty wants the following information:

"(1) Certain passenger trains have been taken off. Has that in your opinion unduly incommoded the public? Having reference to present conditions, should any of these trains be restored? If times were normal, but the roads were operated under a single management, as they are now, ought any of these trains to be put back?

"(2) Is the passenger service upon the trains which are operated satisfactory? Are the accommodations adequate? Are the trains operated on time?

"(3) Is the movement of freight normal today? In what respect is it deficient?

"It would help the commission in answering these questions, which it desires to do at an early date, if it could obtain something in the nature of a general expression of opinion from the people of the State. It has written to the city and town governments and the leading commercial organizations and will, of course, secure much information from its inspectors, but would welcome direct communications from the general public in regard to this matter. The commission wishes especially to know whether a sufficient number of seats is being provided and whether passenger trains are being operated on time."

MR. GOMPERS NAMED IN I. W. W. TRIAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—The defense in the I. W. W. trial today placed W. E. Fall, Vice-President of the Timber Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on the witness stand.

Turkestan Proclaimed Republic
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Fifth National Congress of Turkestan has proclaimed Turkestan to be a republic in alliance with Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch to the

SOVIET POSITION IS SAID TO BE ACUTE

Bolshevist Leader States That It Is Easier to Begin a Revolution Than to Continue or Conclude It, in Moscow Speech

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Nikolai Lenin, in a speech at Moscow, before the government conference of factory committees, said that the position of the Soviet Republic had become extremely acute, in view of international complications, counter-revolutionary conspiracies and the food crisis, according to a Moscow dispatch received by way of Berlin.

The Russian proletariat knew very well, he told the conference, that the united action of the workers of the entire world, or some of the highly developed capitalist countries, was an essential condition to the victory of the Russian revolution. It was easy for Russia to begin a revolution, but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. On the other hand the beginning of a revolution in such a long-organized bourgeois country as Germany was extremely difficult, but then it would be so much easier to carry it to completion.

According to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Lenin said, Russia must pay Germany 6,000,000 rubles. The attempt of the Social Revolutionists of the Left to entangle Russia in a war with Germany by the murder of the German Ambassador was no way to evade the treaty. The way out must be found by the joint exertions of the proletariat and the poor peasants.

Siberia Strongly Pro-Ally
HARBIN, Manchuria (Monday)—
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Associated Press—It is believed here that an allied advisory commission should be sent to Siberia to advise with General Horvath and other leaders, who, it is said, would be willing to work with it. Most of the Russians in Siberia are anxious to unite and cooperate vigorously with the Allies in a campaign against the Germans.

Grand Dukes Carried Off
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Four former Russian Grand Dukes have been carried off by an unidentified band, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Cologne Volkszeitung from Moscow. The dispatch says that the president of the Ekaterinburg Territorial Council announces that the band on July 11 broke into the residence of the former Grand Dukes Igor, Constantine, Ivan Constantinovich and Serge Michaelovitch and carried them off.

The former Grand Dukes Constantine and Igor Constantinovich are sons of the former Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich; a second cousin of the former Tsar. The former Grand Duke Serge was formerly a general in the Russian Army and is an uncle of Constantine and Igor. There are no records of an Ivan Constantinovich.

Copies of the letter were sent to Senator Saulsbury, who recently introduced a resolution calling on the secretary for information as to the advisability of buying the Cape Cod, Chesapeake, Delaware and Raritan canals. The secretary said he had not progressed far enough with his investigation of the canals to advise regarding their purchase.

QUESTION OF DIMMING MIDWAY OF REVERE

Cadets and Germans

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—Le Matin says that Paul N. Milykoff, former Russian Foreign Minister, and a leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party, is suspected of having bound the party to the railroads under federal control, is sought by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in order to advise the officials of the United States Railroad Administration at Washington as to needs of improvement.

Soviets Take Jaroslav
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Russian wireless dispatch received here today says:

"After the siege of Jaroslav by the council's troops against the counter revolutionaries who had seized the power and deposed the local councils and executed them, the place was occupied by a Red Army sent thither from Moscow, Kostroma, Rybinsk and Vologda."

"Between 3000 and 5000 White Guards who ordered the mobilization tried to save themselves on the Volga; but a majority of them were drowned. The town suffered severely from the bombardment. Hundreds of prisoners were taken. Railway communication between Moscow and Vologda by way of Jaroslav will be renewed."

Bolsheviks to Act

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the Russian Government has addressed a telegram to "All" stating that the Entente's enterprise on the Murman Coast is not intended to protect its own stores, but aims at the Russian Government's overthrow. Its object is to promote a new war against Germany and the Soviet Government declares it considers the Entente's action tantamount to a declaration of war and will, therefore, take counter-measures accordingly.

Rebellion in Ukraine
LONDON, England (Friday)—A peasant rebellion has broken out in the Ukraine on a formidable scale, according to information received today. Seventy-five thousand peasants, fairly efficient troops, with their officers and instructors, are advancing against the Germans, detachments of whom have withdrawn before the hostile advance, retreating to Kiev. The peasants are well armed.

FREIGHT RATES PROTESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass.—Peabody's tax rate as announced by Mayor S. Howard Donnell today will be \$16 next year, \$1 more than a year ago. The valuation will show a total of over \$24,000,000, a gain of about \$4,000,000 compared with a year ago. This gain has been attained by increasing the valuation of real estate of some of the large leather manufacturing concerns. In spite of the low tax rate, more than \$200,000 was spent during the past year on improvements in the streets of Peabody.

TURKESTAN PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Fifth National Congress of Turkestan has proclaimed Turkestan to be a republic in alliance with Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch to the

Cologne Gazette. The executive body comprises 11 Muhammadans.

The republic is composed of the districts of Semiretchninsk, Syr-Darya, Turgai, Samarkand, the Trans-Caspian province, Khiva, and Bokhara. Places in Bokhara, the majority of whose inhabitants are Russians, will be administered by delegates from the Workmen's Council. A republican commission has been appointed to act as an adviser to the Emir of Bokhara.

Colonel Semenoff Retires

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—While reports concerning General Horvath and the Siberian situation are conflicting, it is stated that Colonel Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader, has been pressed back by enemy cavalry, and that his left flank is now inside the Chinese border.

Documents found on Mazyr prisoners indicate that Germany is in communication with former Austrian and German prisoners in Russia, and has impressed on them the importance of the Siberian front, where they are displaying their acquaintance with the latest methods of warfare.

No Claim to Bessarabia

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Associated Press—

The Ukrainian Government has announced officially that it abandons its claim to Bessarabia, says a Bucharest dispatch to the German press transmitted by the Zurich correspondent of Le Matin. As a result diplomatic relations between Rumania and the Ukraine have been restored.

The peace treaty between the Central Powers and Rumania ceded Bessarabia to Rumania in return for Dobruja and other territory. Most of the inhabitants are Rumanians. The Ukraine borders Bessarabia on the north and east.

INLAND WATERWAY IS RECOMMENDED

Secretary Redfield Writes to Board Considering Federal Purchase of Cape Cod Canal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many lives and much property would be saved by an inland waterway from New York to Norfolk for coastwise shipping, Secretary Redfield said today in a letter to the Board of River and Harbor Engineers, which is considering the advisability of the government purchasing the Cape Cod Canal. In the last 10 years, he wrote, 171 lives and property valued at \$4,000,000 had been lost by reason of storms wrecking coastwise shipping. He added that the inlets route would protect shipping from submarines.

Copies of the letter were sent to Senator Saulsbury, who recently introduced a resolution calling on the secretary for information as to the advisability of buying the Cape Cod, Chesapeake, Delaware and Raritan canals. The secretary said he had not progressed far enough with his investigation of the canals to advise regarding their purchase.

Arrangements for the sale of the sugar seized in Springfield was made through Charles A. Gammon, the Food Administrator, while the Sherburne firm was represented at the office of the Food Administrator in Boston today by P. M. Leavitt of the Leavitt firm.

No decision was made on the disposition of sugar also owned by Sherburne & Co., which is in storage in Lowell and Manchester, N. H.

The Massachusetts Food Administrator also issued orders to Leavitt & Co. prohibiting that firm from taking over any of the business of Sherburne & Co., or increasing its own lines of trade in other ways. The New England Sugar Supply Company and Koritz & Co. were permitted to continue.

Arrangements for the sale of the sugar seized in Springfield was made through Charles A. Gammon, the Food Administrator, while the Sherburne firm was represented at the office of the Food Administrator in Boston today by P. M. Leavitt of the Leavitt firm.

The cutting off of the business of Sherburne & Co. and the order prohibiting Leavitt & Co. from increasing its trade is expected to give a number of small wholesalers in the State a chance to increase their business considerably.

To Distribute 1,300,000 Pounds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Secretary C. A. Gammons of the Hampden County Food Administration today received orders from the state administration to dispose of 1,300,000 pounds of sugar held by the Springfield and Holyoke branches of the E. R. Sherburne Sugar Company, which have

been seized as a result of violations of the food regulations by the company whose license has been revoked. The sugar will be disposed of to wholesalers in the county without profit to the Sherburne Company.

SCHOOLS UTILIZED DURING SUMMER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan whereby

some of the schools of this city will be used during the summer vacation is told in the following editorial from the New York Evening Sun:

The use of certain New York schoolhouses during July and August as dormitories and training schools for several hundred soldiers is an admirable instance of proper utilization of resources and of effective cooperation.

The purpose is to give intensive technical training in mechanical work to selected men whose services will be greatly needed by the army. The school equipment is well suited for this instruction. If not so used it would have lain practically idle. When the summer course for soldiers is over it can be returned, unharmed, to its primary purpose. The government will pay for all necessary temporary charges. It is a good idea, benefiting all interests concerned.

CANNON PLANTS ARE BEING COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Completion

of 15 of the 16 government plants for the forging and machining of cannon ordnance by the Ordnance Department. The sixteenth plant is 85 per cent complete.

All of the 16 plants, the announce-

ment says, now are producing can-

MAINE DAY AT CAMP DEVENS

Some 2800 New Draft Men of Pine Tree State to Begin Training for Twelfth Division Forming Now at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—This is Maine day at the cantonment, and drafted men from all sections of the State will arrive here at different periods to commence military training. A total of 2869 men is expected, and all will be assigned to companies of the depot brigade. These will include the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, up to the forty-ninth, and include both infantry and machine gun organizations.

On Thursday, many of the new recruits were given their first drilling and were taken out on the parade ground, after which there was a hike over camp and country roads.

Many of the men are still without uniforms, but are taking their places in the ranks along with those who have been supplied with army clothes. A more strict discipline is being maintained, and soldiers who have been in the habit of remaining away from camp for more than three hours are being reminded that written permission must first be obtained.

On Thursday, nearly 3000 recruits came into the ranks from Connecticut and New Hampshire. The former State sent 2307, and New Hampshire 721. The men from the latter State went into the overflow barracks of the thirty-ninth and fortieth companies situated in the three hundred and fourth regiment area. Ration day was first observed, and the men had their first experience in camp mess prepared according to army regulations.

A special detail of clerks from this cantonment has been ordered to Fort Slocum, N. Y., where a personnel department for the post will be organized.

Priv. Frank Harlow of Bridgeport, Conn., has been found guilty of desertion—from Company C, three hundred fourth infantry, and sentenced to eight years of hard labor at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. He also received a dishonorable discharge from the army.

The depot brigade band furnished music at an entertainment given by the enlisted personnel of the base hospital on Thursday evening.

State Guard in Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—Two units of the Massachusetts State Guard, the twelfth regiment with Col. Harry P. Ballard, commanding, and the sixteenth regiment, commanded by Col. Louis S. Cox, are encamped here for a five-day period. During the stay there will be no joint maneuvers, each regiment performing its individual work.

The twelfth regiment had its first guard mount on Thursday afternoon, the detail being in charge of Capt. Harry C. Lindh of B Company, Somerville, Mass. Informal guard mount was also held by the sixteenth regiment, and Capt. Harry H. Short of Haverhill, Mass., was officer of the day. Later evening parade was held.

Although not a brigade encampment, Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker and staff are also on the field here.

Nahant Fête Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The town of Nahant, Mass., is planning a big celebration in honor of army and navy men on Saturday, the Boston War Camp Community, cooperating with the townspeople in carrying out the affair. A band from one of the battleships will furnish music during the afternoon, and an invitation has been extended Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and family to attend. Water sports, including boat races, swimming events, and several foot races have been arranged, and in the evening there will be an assembly in the Town Hall.

A feature of the occasion will be a flag raising, and later a picnic lunch will be served. The program of entertainment is simple, but actuated by a feeling of personal hospitality and patriotic interest on the part of summer visitors and townspeople.

New Naval Recruiting Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Naval officials expect to open the new recruiting station in the Cornhill Building on Sunday, according to Commander John R. Brady. It is expected the amalgamation of the various stations will greatly facilitate the work of the department.

The naval reserve led in enrollments on Thursday with a total of 68 men, being followed by the regular navy with 36 men enlisted, and the marine corps with 25. The United States Army accepted 14 men, and the British-Canadian forces 23.

Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt at the head of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, believes that Provost Marshal-General Crowder's call for 9800 men from Massachusetts to swell the ranks of the national army during August will result in the enlistment of many British and Canadian subjects who will prefer being drafted into the American Army rather than volunteering with the British forces.

No Saluting of Transports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Police and harbor officials believe that the new sedition laws adequately provide against any celebration when army transports leave Boston Harbor, and that severe penalties can be imposed upon anyone who blows a whistle or rings a bell in salutation to a naval vessel either when it is arriving or upon its departure.

Following Rear Admiral Wood's

protest against any such outbreak, Superintendent Crowley of the Boston Police Department issued orders to the waterfront police to prevent any such celebrations in the future, and ordered them to arrest anyone violating the order and to hold such prospects for prosecution by federal officials.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A conference to discuss work with incapacitated soldiers and sailors returning from France will be held at Ford Hall next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the civilian relief department of the New England Red Cross division, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Frank F. Dresser of Worcester, Mass., will preside, and there will be several speakers.

Defense Against Aircraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of the War Department, Washington, were in Boston today with reference to locating anti-aircraft guns in the city, and were in consultation with officials at the Northeastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters, Maj.-Gen. William Crozier was interviewed, and at least one site was decided upon. Officials are agreed that it is a wise precaution to erect such defenses, and believe that Boston will be well protected in case of an air attack.

Maj. Gist Blair will succeed Maj. Philip H. Stoll as judge-advocate in the department. Major Stoll having been transferred to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., where he will take up similar duties in the new twelfth national army division.

Lieut.-Col. J. Q. U. A. Brett of Washington, assistant quartermaster-general, was a visitor at Northeastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters today and was in conference with several officials.

New Chaplain at Radio School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Rev. Albert R. Parker of Fall River, Mass., has commenced his duties as chaplain at the United States Naval Radio School, and is occupying offices in the library of the Harvard Divinity School.

Chaplain Parker served for some time as supply officer with the seventeenth regiment, Massachusetts State Guard. He will conduct open-air services in the Palfrey estate on Sunday morning.

Naval District Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, has been in conference with various officials in connection with the operation of the Cape Cod Canal, and he was visited by James H. Hustis, New England director of United States railroad administration, James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, and F. C. Wright, assistant director of the marine department, division of operations.

Rear Admiral Grout of the French navy, was a visitor in Boston today, and paid his respects to Rear Admiral Wood. Later a visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard was made. Rear Admiral Wood being accompanied by his aide, Ensign Clarence H. Crosby.

Lieut. Leon M. Little, district athletic officer, is arranging a series of baseball games for the first naval district, and league will be formed with seven stations in this vicinity participating.

These are Commonwealth Pier, the United States Naval Radio School at Cambridge, Mass., Bunker Hill, Deer Island, the Boston Section, naval training section at Hingham, Mass., and the naval aviation detachment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge, Mass. Letters have been sent to these stations, and the games will probably commence in the near future.

Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, formerly at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was a visitor at first naval district headquarters today.

Merchant Marine School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry Howard, director of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service, has received word from an official of the San Francisco (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce stating that the work of the merchant marine training service in Boston is now being duplicated on the Pacific Coast. Nearly 275 young men from all parts of the West have commenced training on the Iris for service in the submarine zone and elsewhere on the new merchant ships.

According to Mr. Howard, apprentices at the Atlantic base in Boston are being received at the rate of nearly 100 daily, and graduates are being sent into merchant marine service at the rate of about 1000 a month. This number, it is stated, will shortly be increased to 3000 monthly.

CANAL TAKING APPROVED

BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions commanding the taking over of the Cape Cod Canal by the government were adopted yesterday by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and it was voted that President Wilson be notified of the association's approbation. President George F. Washburn said that the exchange was the pioneer in the movement, having in May of last year adopted resolutions advocating the taking over of the canal by the federal government.

No Saluting of Transports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Police and harbor officials believe that the new sedition laws adequately provide against any celebration when army transports leave Boston Harbor, and that severe penalties can be imposed upon anyone who blows a whistle or rings a bell in salutation to a naval vessel either when it is arriving or upon its departure.

Following Rear Admiral Wood's

NEWPORT NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Pre-War Accommodations Are Doubled and Further Enlargement of Plants Planned for on 16-Acre Additional Tract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—The gallant figure of Commodore Perry, holding aloft his sword in the public square here seems a most worthy incentive to the thousands of sailor apprentices at the naval training station of the second district, and in their various lines of endeavor they are being encouraged to emulate the worthy officer whose victory on Lake Erie has come down through history, and from whose masthead floated the banner inscribed "Don't Give Up the Ship."

The ever-increasing number of regulars and naval reserves entering naval service has more than doubled the pre-war strength at the station here, and plans are now under consideration for additional housing accommodations and new quarters for schools and other departments of training. The station has also recently acquired 16 acres of land adjacent for further development of the school, and work on new buildings, including a cold storage plant of considerable size will be commenced immediately, according to Capt. Edward H. Campbell, U. S. N. the station commandant. This additional land will provide quarters for at least 2000 men, and will serve for various purposes in the training of the young sailors who come from all parts of the country.

The War Camp Community Service is planning the establishment of a Community House in Newport for the men of the service, and the project includes the taking over of the historical old home of Governor van Zandt and the old Unitarian Church, both of which have been tendered by their owners for community work. A feature of the new work will be a canteen where wholesome food may be obtained at reasonable prices, a floor for club purposes, and a room where men may receive their friends. There will also be shower baths, a library and dormitories for the men, all of which are greatly needed at the present time with housing conditions most inadequate.

The plan has the cordial approval of Capt. Joseph W. Oman, commandant of the second naval district, and the work will be rushed along as fast as possible. Naval officers are taking an active interest in the undertaking also members of the Newport Committee of the War Camp Community Service, of which Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman are members.

A large and new entertainment building or theater has just been opened to men of the service, and this will make possible many amusements. Governor Beeckman was a speaker at the dedicatory exercises, and in his remarks he emphasized the need of recreation for the naval men, and paid a high tribute to the work which the navy, through its various branches, is doing.

Entertainments are planned for each Monday evening, and in many of these enlisted men will participate. Battalion drills and naval band concerts are features of each Wednesday afternoon at the training station grounds, and hundreds of visitors are always in attendance. The jacks wear their white regulation dress uniforms with black neckerchiefs, and they perform the drill work in a most satisfactory and finished manner.

The commission will take the case under consideration.

LACK OF CONVICTS SHUTS COUNTY JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—Beginning Aug. 1, the county commissioners of Essex County, which is practically dry, have ordered the closing until further notice of the Newburyport jail and house of correction because there are so few occupants. These will be transferred to the Salem jail and the Ipswich house of correction.

The closing will mean an annual saving of nearly \$4000 to the county. A caretaker will be left in charge so that it can be utilized when the Superior Criminal Court holds its session. The Salem jail has only about one-third of its capacity utilized and the only occupants of the Newburyport jail have been those committed from the district courts in Amesbury and Newburyport.

The closing will mean an annual saving of nearly \$4000 to the county.

A CARETAKER WILL BE LEFT IN CHARGE SO THAT IT CAN BE UTILIZED WHEN THE SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT HOLDS ITS SESSION. THE SALEM JAIL HAS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ITS CAPACITY UTILIZED AND THE ONLY OCCUPANTS OF THE NEWBURYPORT JAIL HAVE BEEN THOSE COMMITTED FROM THE DISTRICT COURTS IN AMESBURY AND NEWBURYPORT.

HAVERHILL MILK RATE RISE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Milk producers announce that on Aug. 1 the price of milk will be raised from 68 to 76 cents a can of 8½ quarts. The shortage of help and the high price of feed and grain was given as the cause. The retail price of milk now is 13 cents a quart and it is expected that this will be raised 1 cent by the dealers.

HAVERHILL MILK RATE RISE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Milk producers

section, whose action this board approves, for the purpose of hearing the application for an interpretation of the award. That the section also has power, if in its opinion, a case is presented, to grant such rehearing as it may deem just and wise, on the ground of mistake or otherwise in any of the issues involved and disposed of in the award, but that such a grant of rehearing shall not be made except on condition that all men cease labor shall return to their employment before such hearing is granted."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES IN ABEYANCE

Order to Raise Schedule on New England Roads Held Up by Federal Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—In declining the Democratic nomination for Congress, former Senator John C. Hutchins of Stratford, in a letter to the Democratic state committee, advocates the nomination this year by that party of men who are in favor of prohibition. Mr. Hutchins is himself a prohibitionist and was the Democratic nominee for Governor at the last election in 1916. He also ran for Governor in the primary in 1914 and was defeated by only two votes.

"My best judgment tells me," the

former state senator says in his statement to Alexander Murchie, secretary of the Democratic organization, "that we should secure for all our candidates for party nominations men of pronounced prohibition opinions. I shall be pleased to support them with all my strength."

Mr. Hutchins states further that the reason he cannot stand for Congress is that his son and head clerk in his lumber company are in the service and his presence is necessary in New Hampshire. He may, however, be sent to the state Legislature.

His statement is taken to favor the nomination as Mr. Hutchins' successor as Democratic standard bearer for Governor of State Senator Nathaniel E. Martin of Concord, the most prominent prohibitionist in the State and the man who handled the bone-dry bill at the last session of the Legislature.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson suggested that the New England shippers be informed of this action in view of the large number of complaints that had been received by the Railroad Administration against its proposed abolition.

The Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of New England shippers and manufacturers, took a leading part in the protest against the abolition of the Canadian differential rates which have for many years played a conspicuous part in the development of New England's industries.

The public service commissions of

New England, and particularly the Massachusetts commissioners, are now preparing an argument against making the proposed advance, and shippers who are interested in the retention of the differentials should communicate either with the Public Service Commission or with the transportation bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

POINT SHIRLEY CAR WANTED

BOSTON, Mass.—That the trolley car is the only form of local transportation desired by residents of Point Shirley, Winthrop, was declared in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission yesterday, where representatives of the riders on the Point Shirley Street Railway Company, connecting the Point with Winthrop Beach, asked Chairman Macleod to direct the road to scrap the two buses comprising its rolling stock and replace them with regular trolley cars.

Martin Welsh, J. J. Whitney, Philip P. McMahon and others spoke.

General Manager James Fenn of the road denied that the buses are overcrowded. "There are lots and lots of trips," he said, "when we have no passengers at all in the buses."

The commission will take the case under consideration.

SKIP-STOPS TO SAVE FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Fuel Administrator Meyer, who has been holding conferences in the four largest cities of Tennessee, with the view of conserving coal for war necessities, anticipates that the "skip-stop" plan, which will probably be put in operation in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, will release the government 20,000 tons of coal a year.

HAVERHILL MILK RATE RISE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Milk producers

announce that on Aug. 1 the price of

milk will be raised from 68 to 76 cents a can of 8½ quarts.

The shortage of help and the high price of feed and grain was given as the cause.

The retail price of milk now is 13 cents a quart and it is expected that

this will be raised 1 cent by the dealers.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN TENNIS TOURNEY IS NEXT

W. T. Hayes of Chicago is the leading candidate for men's singles championship title on the Chicago Club Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual western sectional lawn tennis championship, which will be revived here the week of July 27-Aug. 4, looks like a battle of the Chicago tennis talent against the best of the rest of the seven states which compose the western district of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The tournament will be conducted by the Chicago Tennis Club, on clay courts. Up to three years ago the western was a yearly feature on turf courts at the Owentwa Club, Lake Forest, Ill., but the "society" atmosphere was divorced from the championship event in the interests of popularizing the event, much the same as the annual national championships were finally removed from Newport some years ago.

The Chicago Tennis Club is the home club of W. T. Hayes, who is the best player claimed by this city this year. Hayes has been beaten only twice in two years—in 1917 by J. R. Strachan, the fast San Franciscan, in the tennis ambulance unit national exhibition series, and in 1918 by the national clay-court champion, W. T. Tilden, 2d., of Philadelphia, in the semi-finals of the recent tourney in which Tilden won his title.

Heath Byford of the United States ground school of military aeronautics at Urbana, Ill., is expected to play, and is entered, although his actual participation will be the only actual proof that he can secure leave from his flying training for the tournament. Byford had been expected to compete in the national clay-court championships recently held in this city, but was at the time in the detention section of the aviation camp, where none of the enlisted men are given leave. Byford demurred on asking leave for himself to play in the western, but the tennis officials took the matter up, and their argument that the entire proceeds of the tournament are diverted to war-fund purposes was effective.

If Byford plays, it will be a resumption of his old duel with Hayes for mid-western laurels, it is expected. These two foremost contenders were great rivals during the season of 1916. Byford's last appearance, and the aviator-player carried off most of the honors.

The field in the western is the largest in the event's history, according to President L. H. Waidner, basing his statement on the number of entries which were made early.

Entries have been made from Kansas City and St. Louis, where tennis is a highly-flourishing game, and where the younger players developed in the respective local tournaments, are beginning to make a showing outside the restriction of intra-city league matches. The late day for closing nominations has resulted in making uncertain the actual number of those who will compete, as the out-of-town players have been given until tonight to get their entries in. Players from other cities will not be defaulted until Monday, July 29.

The events will be men's singles and doubles and women's singles and doubles. The western sectional tourney was last held in 1916, the event last summer being superseded by the western patriotic tournament, with no championships at stake.

One of the most important features of the event will be the holding of the western sectional doubles again. After 1916 the national tennis association dropped the play of the sectional doubles, qualifying a pair from each section of the country to compete in a national elimination series. In the 1917 national patriotic, the scheme of the sectional doubles was succeeded by a play-through doubles tourney in connection with the national singles.

The slump in popularity of the doubles was one of the principal reasons inducing the revival of the sectional doubles, which action was one of the most important taken at the meeting in this city of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association recently.

BASEBALL NOT YET DECIDED

Secretary of War Baker Is Delayed in Announcing Decision on the Work-or-Fight Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pressure of other matters, it was said Thursday, has prevented Secretary of War Baker from formulating his decision as to the extension of the time of applying the work-or-fight regulations to professional baseball players. No indication of when the decision will be announced was available last night.

The report of Provost Marshal-General Crowder on the question and the brief submitted Wednesday by representatives of the baseball industry were understood to have been considered by Secretary Baker during the day.

Both at the War Department and among baseball men here it was believed that the recent order applying the work-or-fight regulations to baseball players would be revised, but to what was not known.

TWO CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN

Washington Moves Up to Third Place, While Detroit Passes Athletics in League Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	55	35	.51
Cleveland	50	42	.54
Washington	48	41	.53
New York	46	46	.53
St. Louis	40	47	.46
Chicago	40	47	.46
Detroit	37	50	.42
Philadelphia	36	50	.41

RESULTS THURSDAY

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 1, St. Louis 0.
New York vs. Cleveland (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three games were played in the American League baseball championship race Thursday, and there were two changes in the standing as the result. They were the opening games of the second invasion of the western circuit of this league for the season of 1918, and the home teams were more successful than the visitors, as they won two of the three games.

The Washington club improved its standing by moving into third place at the expense of New York, the latter club not playing its game with Cleveland, due to rain. Washington won from St. Louis, 1 to 0, but it required no less than 15 innings to produce the run.

Detroit also improved its standing by defeating the Athletics, 7 to 3, and thereby moving up into seventh place, and letting Philadelphia occupy last place for while. The other game resulted in a victory for the Chicago World Champions over the Boston Red Sox by a score of 4 to 2.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX DEFEAT THE RED SOX

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago White Sox opened their series with the Boston Red Sox here Thursday afternoon and won a rather listless game by a score of 4 to 2.

Russell pitched for the champions and did finely, allowing only eight scattered hits. Mays pitched for Boston and was hit rather freely when men were on the bases. The batting of Gandy, Murphy and Weaver for the winners was good. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 2 x—4 9 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 — 2 8 0

Batteries—Russell and Schalk; Mays and Schang. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand.

WASHINGTON MOVES INTO THIRD PLACE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Washington defeated St. Louis, 1 to 0, in a 15-inning game Thursday and moved into third place in the pennant race. Foster's single, followed by Judge's second double after two were out, scored the winning tally. Only one local player got beyond second base. The score:

Innings— 15—R. H. E.
Wash. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1

Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; Sotheron and Nunemaker, Severeid.

DETROIT WINS AND PASSES ATHLETICS

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit moved out of eighth place in the standing by defeating Philadelphia, 7 to 3, Thursday, winning by bunching hits off Perry in three innings. Martin Kavanagh, formerly of the Tigers, returned and played first base. The hitting of Kavanagh, Veach and R. Jones was noteworthy. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Detroit 0 0 2 1 2 0 1 1 3 — 7 13 3
Philadelphia 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 2

Batteries—Davis and Stanage; Perry, Adams and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Naim.

PICKUPS

Grimes of Brooklyn was the pitching star yesterday, allowing his former team mates only one hit.

St. Louis and Chicago are now tied for the leadership of the second division in the American League.

The New York Giants are gradually reducing the margin between first and second place in the National League standing.

It is interesting to note that in the Philadelphia-Chicago double-header yesterday the winning team just doubled the loser's score.

Pitcher George made his first appearance in the box for the Boston Braves, yesterday, and after the fourth inning did some very creditable work.

Pitcher Eller of the Cincinnati Reds well deserved his victory over the Boston Braves yesterday. He allowed only one hit in the regulation nine innings and four in the 13 played.

Winning both games of double-headers was quite popular in the National League yesterday. Chicago and Philadelphia being the only teams which were satisfied to divide with each other.

It is reported that H. B. Leonard, former pitcher for the Boston Red Sox, who is now employed at the Fore River Shipbuilding plant, has applied

for admission in the ensigns' school at Cambridge.

There were four home runs in the National League yesterday and none in the American. Rousch, Cincinnati; Burns, New York; Cravath, Philadelphia and O'Farrell, Chicago, were the players who made them.

Outfielder Young has certainly been doing some fine batting for the New York Giants this summer. His record of hitting safely in 22 successive games is a good one and may be greatly enlarged before it ends.

Walter Johnson is a major league pitcher who should make a good outfielder when he ceases to be a good boxer. He is a strong hitter, and with a little practice should bat well up around the .300 class when in the game every day.

Only three games were played in the American League baseball championship race yesterday, but they resulted in two changes in the standing. Washington moving up to third place, while Detroit passed last place along to the Athletics.

Brooklyn did some heavy batting in the National League yesterday, getting 28 hits in 69 trips to the plate. In the first game every member of the team made at least one safe hit and Daubert and O'Mara were the only ones who did not get at least one in the second game.

Cincinnati has again joined the ranks of the teams which have made triple plays this season. Blackburn and Chase were the players who made it. It was the second time this season Cincinnati had figured in one of these plays. The Philadelphia Nationals and New York Americans are the other teams making them this year.

It isn't very often that two players on a major league team go to bat as many as three times in a single game and have perfect averages for the day as was the case with Kavanaugh and Veach of Detroit yesterday. The former made three hits in as many times up, while the latter made four in four trips to the plate.

The Washington Senators are certainly doing some fine work in the American League this summer, and it is too bad that the war should be detracting from the showing of the team. Manager Griffith has done much for baseball not only in this country, but with the American soldiers in France, he being the prime mover in getting baseball equipments to send to the soldiers and sailors in Europe as well as to those training in the United States.

Russell pitched for the champions and did finely, allowing only eight scattered hits. Mays pitched for Boston and was hit rather freely when men were on the bases. The batting of Gandy, Murphy and Weaver for the winners was good. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Chicago 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 5 1 1

Batteries—Watson, Hogg and Adams; Douglas, Carter, Walker and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Hogg. Losing pitcher—Douglas. Umpires—Quigley and Harrison.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 0

Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 2 9 1

Batteries—Grimes and M. Wheat; Slapnicka and Schmidt; Blackwell. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 0

Batteries—Coombs and Miller; Cooper and Schmidt.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 — 6 11 2

Batteries—Hendrix, Douglas and O'Farrell; Oeschger, Davis and Burns.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 2

Batteries—Hendrix, Douglas and O'Farrell; Oeschger, Davis and Burns.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 2

Batteries—Hendrix, Douglas and O'Farrell; Oeschger, Davis and Burns.

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Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

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Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6 11 2

Batteries—Hendrix, Douglas and O'Farrell; Oeschger, Davis and Burns.

SECOND GAME

CHICAGO JOINS IN COMMUNITY SINGS

Sunday and Week-Night Crowds in All Parts of the City Enjoy Music in Which All Take Part in the City Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Community singing has been taken up by Chicago with a fervor never shown here before, according to Herbert E. Hyde, superintendent of the Civic Music Association of Chicago, and sings are being held on the Municipal Pier each Sunday evening, and at the West Chicago, South Chicago and Lincoln parks during week-day evenings. Also, under the auspices of the Federation of Settlements, community singing is provided each week night at different settlements in Chicago. In addition to these entertainments, a chorus of 900 school children is being trained by William L. Tomlins, and will give numbers of its own at the Municipal Pier on three Sunday nights, and will also join in the general singing. The Drama League has also asked the music association to start a children's singing class for three afternoons during the week at the pier, and this is being done. Plans are under way for noon-hour sings at some of the larger manufacturing plants in the city, but if this project is carried out the first one will not be held before September.

Just why the people are singing with more enthusiasm this year than heretofore, it is somewhat difficult to determine, Mr. Hyde said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He thought it due, in part, to the fact that the people have been trained to sing during the four years that the community sings have been held in Chicago. "The people know the songs now," he said, "and the Puritanic idea that an American should suppress his emotions has been broken down here. The people who attend these sings have also learned that they do not have to let some one else do the singing in order to enjoy music. Just how great the influence of community singing is, I cannot tell, but I do know that it tends toward happiness. People forget their burdens, and they leave these entertainments happier than when they came. People, who said it was the first time they had attempted to sing for years, have come to me and declared that they enjoyed it more than they could tell, and the joy in their faces and their sparkling eyes showed that they were in earnest."

The spirit of patriotism that has been aroused by the war may have something to do with the enthusiasm displayed, Mr. Hyde thought. The songs this year are the nation's folksongs, patriotic songs, and songs that the boys are singing over in France. What the influence of community singing on the city may be, it is difficult to determine, Mr. Hyde said. At the pier, the crowds are as large as can be accommodated, and at the parks the number attending ranges from 1500 to 4000 at each sing. While the sings bring a sense of unity in the audience itself, it is a question with Mr. Hyde whether this influence is extended to any great extent in a city the size of Chicago. Much of the sense of unity and community interest that might be felt permanently in a smaller city, is lost when the crowds break up in Chicago. But in spite of this, if the people attending are made happier, those in charge feel that they have accomplished something for the good of the city, Mr. Hyde added.

People will undoubtedly be led to take more interest in music through the influence of community singing, Mr. Hyde believes. As soon as people learn that they can enjoy singing they will want to know more about it, he contends. He feels that the Civic Music Association has been able to do a great work. Last year it furnished music for more than 40 patriotic meetings, and provided song leaders for many organizations which asked for assistance. Song books were supplied for patriotic meetings in clubs, schools, settlements, Y. M. C. A. organizations, and instruction was given to song leaders of the reserve militia units. Song leaders have also been furnished the Y. M. C. A. to cooperate in a series of Americanization lectures in the small parks.

Work was started at the United States naval training station at Great Lakes last year by the Civic Music Association, when it brought Harry Barnhart from New York to lead the community singing on July 24. During the summer last year, from 3000 to 6000 sailors gathered in the ravines to sing. Now the work has been taken over by the government, and the station has become one of the most noted camps in the country in this respect, Mr. Hyde said.

NEW FEDERAL WORK PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Attention is being called by Mayor Andrew J. Peters to some of the outstanding facts in connection with the program of the United States employment service, which has communicated to the Mayor an announcement that on Aug. 1 the supplying of war industries with common labor will be centralized in this service, which is a part of the Department of Labor, and all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a pay roll of more than 100 men will be diverted to the United States employment service. This is in accordance with a decision of the United States War Policies Board and has been approved by President Wilson.

The Mayor points out that this action was found necessary to overcome a serious shortage of unskilled labor in war industries, which was aggravated by a practice of labor-stealing

and poaching. The only exceptions to the new ruling are for labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited; labor for the railroads, farm labor, which is recruited in accordance with the existing arrangements with the Department of Agriculture, labor for non-war work and labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed 100 men.

Non-essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the necessary labor for war work, under the new ruling, but the withdrawal will be conducted on an equitable basis so as to protect the individual employer as much as possible.

Under the new plan the United States has been divided into 13 districts, each of which is under the supervision of a superintendent. The states within each district are in turn under a state director, who controls the service within his State. A local community labor board will be formed in each community, this to consist of a representative of the United States Employment Service, a representative of the employers and a representative of the employees.

A survey of labor requirements is now in progress for the protection of each community, and rulings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the United States Employment Service without the approval of the State director, nor shall any labor be transported from one State to another without the approval of the United States Employment Service at Washington.

After the survey of labor requirements has been made and the aggregate demand for unskilled labor in war work is known, each State will be assigned a quota representing the common labor to be drawn from among men engaged in non-essential industries. These quotas will in turn be distributed among the communities.

COMMUNITY SING MONDAY EVENING

Cambridge Public Gathering for Song in Music Building of Harvard University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Community singing for Cambridge stepped from possibility to probability Thursday evening, say those who attended the preliminary meeting in the Music Building, Harvard University. Prof. Leo R. Lewis presided, and in discussion with others present the effect was brought out that a little publicity would bring a number of people who are waiting and eager for just this sort of thing.

A community sing is set for next Monday night at 7:15 o'clock at the same place. It is desired that all those living in Cambridge shall learn of the community singing and know that it is first and last a "community" affair, for the purpose of fostering community patriotism, united effort in war activities, to say nothing of pure enjoyment. In a great many cities and towns in the United States the community singing movement has reached the point of being state-wide in extension, well organized, and the recipient of governmental aid and direction. Also, that people do not need to be urged, only to be told when and where.

COST OF COTTON

CONCORD, N. H.—In the following editorial The Concord Monitor gives a woman's view of the cost of cotton, and says:

A woman who has been finding the power of her dollars to buy necessities for her family rapidly decreasing, rises at last to complain of the cost of cotton cloth. She can see a just advance in the price of wool. She can understand the diminishing stocks and increasing prices of everything into which flax enters. She is willing to pay what she considers a reasonable rise for cotton. But she says:

"In the fall of 1917 I paid 17 cents a yard for a cotton crepe fabric which is strong and durable and which requires no ironing. It is eminently a 'patriotic' fabric to use in underclothing and children's dresses because it wears a long time and saves the labor of ironing every week and frequent making new. I found that fabric selling for 40 cents a yard in the stores the other day. No reduction for buying by the bolt. That is a rise in price of 135 per cent."

This complaint seems justified. The added cost of cotton, of labor of all kinds entering into the finished fabric could not in reason be more than 60 to 75 per cent. Somebody, somewhere is getting too big a profit off that cotton crepe.

ITALIAN PATRIOTIC MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A patriotic mass meeting for Italian people of the North End was held here Thursday afternoon at the North Bennett Street Playgrounds, and Lieut. Vittorio Orlando of the Italian War Department, who is here on a special military mission, gave an address in which he told of some of the achievements of the Italian Army. He also made an appeal to the people to stand by their native country and this country and advised them to enlist in either army and keep on purchasing Liberty bonds.

CANDIDACY APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representative John Ballantine of Boston has been endorsed by the Ward 16 Republican Committee for the State Senate to succeed Herman Hormel in the eighth district. This endorsement has created a controversy in the district, supporters of Representative Simon Swig, who is opposing Mr. Ballantine, contending that the committee went beyond its function in picking out a candidate in a primary contest.

The Mayor points out that this action was found necessary to overcome a serious shortage of unskilled labor in war industries, which was aggravated by a practice of labor-stealing

COTTON MEN SEEK AID IN WASHINGTON

Producers, Spinners and Bankers Endeavor to Enlist Help of United States Government in Solving Their Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cotton producers, spinners and bankers have been in Washington recently, singly and in groups, seeking to enlist the help of the government in solving their respective problems. They have discussed with congressmen and asked aid of the Federal Reserve Board, the War Industries Board and other influential government agencies. The matter has even been brought to the attention of the President.

One of the difficulties is that no two sets of men appear to have the same ideas about the proper solution of the problem. One man will argue that if wheat sells for \$2.20 a bushel, cotton should be worth 37 cents a pound, and another man will argue that with wheat at that price the proper selling price of cotton should be 15 cents. Some favor the establishment of a minimum price while others want both minimum and maximum fixed.

Primarily, it is declared, the trouble with cotton now is a matter of shipping, if cotton could be shipped in sufficient quantities where it is most needed, there would be no trouble about disposing of it, at high prices.

To relieve transportation, it is proposed that the compressing now carried on at the ports of shipment should be done at the ginning mills. This would save both freight and cargo space, it is stated.

It is not only the producers of cotton who are apprehensive about the prices, the size of crops, and surplus on hand. The manufacturers also have an interest in the subject.

Perhaps the most concerned of all are the bankers. There are many of them who have made loans on 30-cent cotton. A number of bankers and spinners have recently been in Washington, seeking to obtain support for their plan of building warehouses, in which could be stored the surplus cotton, and against which negotiable certificates could be issued. These warehouses were to be situated chiefly in New York and New England. All details were arranged to begin operations at once, if the Federal Reserve Board could have been induced to appropriate \$20,000,000 guarantee for the corporation. It is understood, however, that the attitude of this board and of the War Industries Board was that the cotton problem would have to be put up to Congress for action, a contingency which was not on the whole desired, but in which it is felt may be found the solution of the situation.

TRADE OPENINGS TO BE EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Business interests of New England will be given an opportunity to receive first-hand information of the future prospects of the United States for extending its trade to other countries after the war, when in a few days Ansel R. Clark, district manager of the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, starts a tour of the New England States. Mr. Clark will visit many of the leading industrial centers for the purpose of conferring with such commercial organizations and business interests as desire knowledge of the plan of the United States for economic expansion following the war. He will give what assistance his department is able to render to firms, individuals and associations in adjusting their manufacturing or marketing operations to the various governmental regulations resulting from war conditions.

According to present plans, Mr. Clark will start on his trip the latter part of this month, and will include in this first trip certain parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. At a later date he will make other trips through Maine and Rhode Island. Commercial organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and civic organizations are combining to make his visit one of telling importance, so that each center visited may receive the full benefit of his mission. Whenever time permits, Mr. Clark will visit the leading manufacturing establishments and obtain first-hand information concerning the fabrication of those products which have made the advanced industrial development of New England possible and with the marketing of which his office is chiefly concerned.

MR. HURLEY SPEAKS ON SHIPPING IDEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—South and Central American diplomats, and guests of the Shipping Board at an inspection of the Hog Island shipyard, were told today by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, that the great merchant marine now being built by the United States must bring prosperity to the neighbors of the United States as well as to this country, or the satisfaction of the United States in the achievement would be diminished.

"You may send back to your own peoples the word that these ships will not be used exclusively for this nation's aggrandizement in peace," he declared, "any more than they are used for such aggrandizement in war that is now waging."

Mr. Hurley spoke at a luncheon in the dining room of the International Shipbuilding Corporation.

Other guests of the board included Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union; Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Joseph R. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

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MAINE IDLER LAW SOUGHT

AUGUSTA, Me.—Harold M. Sewall of Bath, chairman of the Maine Committee on Public Safety, appeared before the Governor and Council Thursday, in favor of a special session of

the Legislature for the purpose of passing an act which would compel every able-bodied man in the State between the ages of 18 and 50 years to engage in some useful business, profession or employment. Mr. Sewall stated that 161 replies were received out of 182 members of the Legislature, and of these, 131 were unequivocally favorable to the extra session and the passage of the proposed law. Mr. Sewall also stated that seven States in the Union already have such a law, and with the promulgation of the law in Massachusetts, the position of Maine is particularly exposed in this regard as a refuge for slackers and undesirables from the outside, and the condition is rapidly growing worse.

LIQUOR AFFECTS COAL PROBLEM

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore News, in the following editorial commenting on the appeal of the National Coal Association for prohibition says:

"Under the new plan," said Arthur N. Pierson in the first part of his speech before the National Conference on War Economy, "the Comptroller submits his estimates of the available state revenues, and the departments and institutions submit their requirements in detail to the Governor prior to Nov. 15. A full explanation is required for all increases and the needs for extensions and improvements. The requests are tabulated and investigated by the Governor's own assistants, which can be well designated as his Budget Committee, although their work is confined to the months of November and December.

"During December the Governor conducts budget hearings, after which the budget is fixed. In the opening week of the Legislature he submits the budget with his budget message to the Legislature. The budget is then referred to the joint Appropriation Committee, which sits during the legislative session for further hearings and revisions. The Appropriation Committee submit their final report to the Legislature during the week prior to adjournment. The budget thus prepared is passed in February or March, and becomes operative on the 1st of November following.

"It is unfortunate that it seems so difficult to agree whether prohibition for the duration of the war will materially aid in the winning of it. The issue is complicated by fanaticism, by its serious bearing on a large industry, by its effect on the revenue problem, by its effect on labor, by its effect on financial institutions, while there has been very little direct and important testimony upon its bearing upon the general welfare such as the National Coal Association has submitted.

"On the whole, the nation would be much relieved, we are inclined to think, if the President would take the matter in hand and speak out upon it. That seems to be about the only way in which to secure anything like substantial agreement to submit loyalty to whatever decision is finally reached.

GROWERS OF GRAPES CHANGE OCCUPATION

PORLAND, Ore.—The following editorial from the Portland Oregonian gives an idea of how some wine growers are ready to help the prohibition cause:

"The right spirit is exhibited by the growers of grapes heretofore used chiefly in the making of wine, in their determination to do no crying over split milk in the event the wine industry is adversely affected by legislation. Already some of them are grafting their vines to raisin varieties. Others, no doubt, will find some totally different crop equally profitable. Staple food crops are beginning to bring returns to the grower far greater than they did a few years ago. The products of the land are in demand, and it is part of the business of farmers to adapt their industry to the changing times.

"Subsidence of the hop industry in Oregon seems not to have precipitated the calamity that was predicted. Loganberries, flax, nuts, grain and a score of other products are taking the ground once covered by hop yards, and if the price consumers are paying for them is a good criterion the new order of events is not without its advantages.

"There are two classes of farmers—one who throw up hands in surrender at the first sight of adversity, and complain that they are being "legislated out of business," and another who readjust their affairs to the new situation and proceed as if nothing much had happened. It is the adaptable ones who win in the end. They not only make more money, but they get a lot more of joy out of life while they are doing it.

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have been made—the sale is an event which

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Rumors of the New Fall Styles

Skirts of fall suits are to be, generally speaking, plain, and of medium length and width; occasionally a row of bone buttons may be used for a note of trimming. The coats, however, show a decided tendency toward adornment by fur or fur fabrics. As for materials for suits, velours promises to be a favorite, velours de laine, velours du nord, chamoisine, bolivia, and such. Beaver satin will also be used. Such were some of the details noticed at the exhibition of models for the fall season, held recently in New York, by the United Cloak and Suit Designers Mutual Aid Association of America. Interesting features of the occasion were the remarks of the president of the organization and his reading of a resolution, adopted at a convention of designers some time ago. This association has long been standing firmly for its slogan, "Made in the U. S. A." and this with all due respect to the talent of other lands. It welcomes importations of models from those other countries, but it does oppose decidedly the custom that has grown up, in some quarters, of attaching foreign labels to domestic products. With the kindest possible feelings toward foreign designers, it stands for the development of an industrial art in the United States and for its recognition according to its merits.

"There is not the slightest reason why American improvements upon foreign ideas should sail under a foreign flag. There is not the slightest reason why American made goods should not be advertised, sold and worn as such. With the help of all self-respecting trade factors, a universal demand for high-class American garments, openly advertised and sold as such, could and ought to be created. And we submit that, with the creation of the kind of incongruity achieved by the trusting lady who purchased a fine print of the ruins of the Parthenon, because she was told it was "good," a colored "art photograph" of a fat little boy representing Cupid, because she liked it, and hung the two in a group with a small landscape in oil, which had been left to her.

"Whereas, A considerable number of women's garments designed by American artists, made by American labor and marketed by American enterprise, is offered to American women under the misleading classification of 'imported,' and bought by them on the strength of this misleading denomination;

"Whereas, Such a sailing or part of our trade under a foreign flag constitutes not only wrong to the consumer, but tends to mislead the public in the utterly mistaken concept that American skill in garment building is not equal to the best in foreign countries;

"Resolved, That we call upon the press and all legitimate trade interests to unite with us in an effort to create a nation-wide sentiment, in favor of American creations, openly proclaimed, marketed and worn as such by the vast majority of American women, without prejudice to genuine artistic importations from abroad."

One extremely good-looking model among the suits was of peacock blue jersey, a fabric with a heavy silk web. The coat had a cleverly designed cape effect, the skirt a free front panel, and the whole was embroidered in a conventional design with taupe chenille and gold thread.

Wraps and coats for afternoon and street wear showed a tendency toward the dolman effect and appeared chiefly in dark colors, made of soft materials with fur trimmings. Evening wraps were much more gorgeous, being fashioned of chiffon velvets, brocades and such fabrics embroidered in gold and silver threads and fur trimmed. A reversible full length coat or wrap was most enthusiastically received as a garment useful for many and varied occasions and, also, for warmth. On one side it was of black velvet and fur, suitable for street and daytime wear; when reversed, it was a gorgeous creation of coral colored velvet with black velvet bands and fur.

The whole exhibition was made an American one, and it was felt that the American designs were quite able to take their place beside those of the French artists.

Dishes That Conserve Meat

To show how a little meat can be made to go a long way was the object of the Food Administration, in preparing these recipes for the nation's housewives. They show, as many people know, that only a small quantity of meat is needed to make savory stews and meat pies. Here are two examples of them:

Hot Pot of Mutton and Barley—The necessary ingredients are: 1 pound of mutton, 3 onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of pearl barley, 4 potatoes, celery tops, or other seasoning herbs, 1 tablespoon of salt. Cut the mutton into small pieces, and brown with the onion in fat cut from the meat. This will help make the meat tender and improve the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add 2 quarts of water and the barley. Simmer for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning, and cook $\frac{1}{2}$ hour longer.

Tamale Pie—The necessary ingredients are: Two cups of corn meal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of salt, 6 cups of boiling water, 1 onion, 1 tablespoon of fat, 1 pound of hamburger steak, 2 cups of tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cayenne pepper or 1 small chopped sweet pepper and 1-teaspoon of salt. Make a mush by stirring the corn meal and $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of salt into boiling water. Cook in a double boiler or over water for 45 minutes. Brown the onion in the fat, add the hamburger steak and stir until the red color disappears. Add the tomato, pepper and salt. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer of cornmeal mush, add the seasoned meat and cover with mush. Bake 30 minutes.

Decorative Accessories

(This is the last to appear of a series of articles which have dealt with the decorating and furnishing of the various rooms of the modern house. Other articles have appeared on June 21, June 28, July 5, July 12 and July 19.)

Elimination is a virtue which often requires a good deal of resolution and firm conviction to exercise. In the case of contributions made to the household furnishings by kindly relatives, elimination may be little short of heroic and requires the utmost tact. It is not easy to dispose of presents and inherited belongings which seem to demand a place of honor and prominence in living room, dining room or hall. And yet, even the kindest intentions of others should not impose on us the necessity of living with things which shriek defiance at our own tastes. Better to assemble such things all in one place, with real reverence for their past dignities, than to attempt the hopeless task of reconciling them with the things of today.

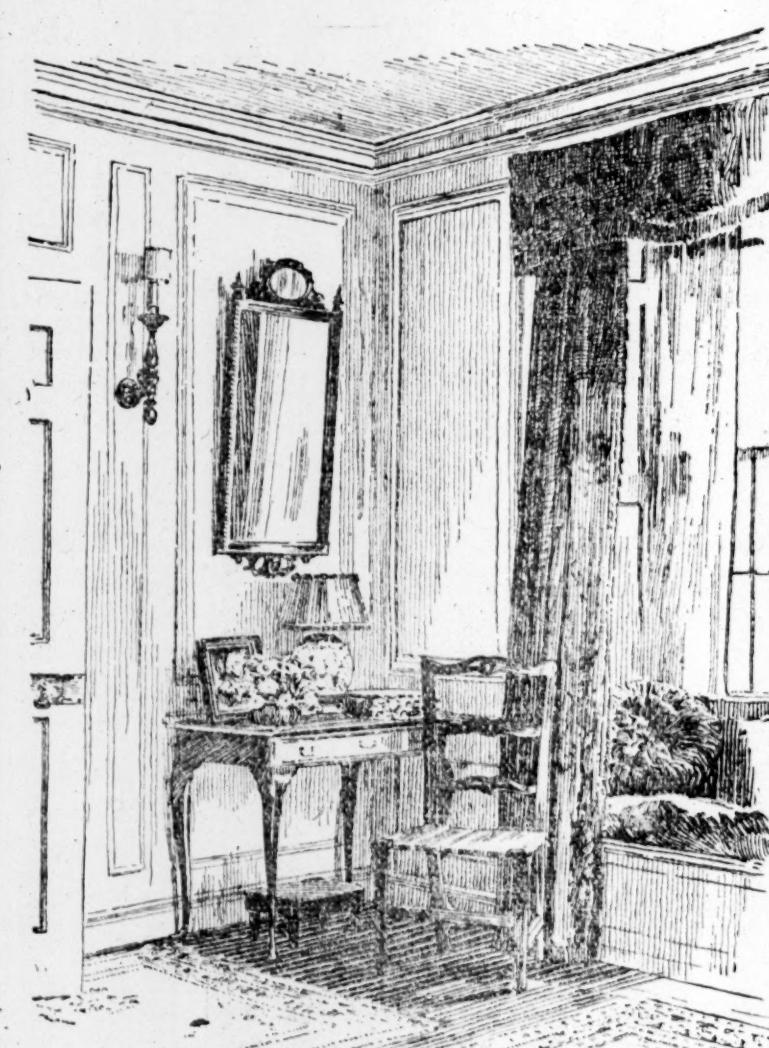
In the matter of decorative accessories, elimination is often more important than acquisition. Especially is this likely to be true in the case of pictures, which have been chosen without any great regard for one's interests or knowledge of one's tastes. Too many people regard pictures as decorative knick knacks, to be selected with less care than a spring hat. There should be some reason for every picture in the house. Meaningless pictures have no place in any well-furnished interior; moreover, it is not enough that the pictures in your rooms should be of the standard sort which are recommended by manuals of art. Each one should have some significance in relation to your own tastes and interests. If they have been chosen with this sort of care, it is safe to say that the whole effect will be pleasing and consistent. There is no excuse for the kind of incongruity achieved by the trusting lady who purchased a fine print of the ruins of the Parthenon, because she was told it was "good," a colored "art photograph" of a fat little boy representing Cupid, because she liked it, and hung the two in a group with a small landscape in oil, which had been left to her.

Family photographs, being of an intimate nature, are best confined to the bedroom or private study. This, of course, does not extend to family portraits, other than photographs, which possess an artistic value aside from the sentimental interest which they may hold for the owner. If one is so happy as to possess ancestral portraits, they may occupy dignified positions in hall or library, while slighter sketches and studies of this character may find an agreeable place in the living room.

In general, it is safe to say that the pictures, except those hung in one's own private room, should be of general interest. Care must always be taken to consistently avoid trivial subjects which have neither imaginative, artistic or decorative appeal. It is far better to go without pictures altogether than to desecrate the walls with stupid ones. Prints, or color reproductions of well-known paintings, are often satisfactory; some of the modern reproductions catch not only almost the exact colors of the original, but even the texture of the painted surface.

Japanese prints are one of the best of wall decorations, and never grow tiresome. They are often attractive in the dining room, and make a good substitution for the "fruit pieces" the brace of ducks, or the basket of fish—subjects which were old-time favorites. It is always advisable to confine the food to the table.

In the matter of framing, simplicity is usually a safe rule to follow. Heavy and elaborate frames are to be avoided, especially in small rooms, because such frames are oppressive and throw the furnishing of the whole room out of scale. The kind of frame to be selected for any given picture will be dictated by its size and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasantly furnished corner, showing furniture and accessories in excellent taste

character of the subject, but, in general, it may be said that no frame should conflict with its picture in color nor compete with its picture in color or interest.

Proper hanging of pictures is quite as important as proper framing. Each wall space should be carefully studied and the pictures to be hung on it made into a pleasing group, rather than scattered haphazardly, with no thought for the composition of the whole space. A tiny medallion of a picture, stranded in the middle of a wide stretch of blank wall, is little short of ridiculous; and a large pic-

ture is wall decorations which are pleasant variations from the common rectangular ones, and, center attention more strongly by the attraction of their shape.

Tapestries are wall decorations which are often thought of as available only for the fortunate few who possess antiques or can afford the expensive modern reproductions.

It is true that these rare fabrics rich in storied interest and exquisitely mel- lowed by the work of years, are almost priceless. But there are modern fabrics, whose patterns are interesting and whose colors are really excellent, which may be used effectively, and, of course, are far to be preferred to the cheap and crude squares sometimes offered for sale under the name of tapestries. A yard or yard and a half length of a highly decorative fabric, such as a brocade, velvet, or tapestry, may often be utilized as a striking wall decoration, especially when hung above a lowboy or wall table as a background for a mirror.

Things left undone are no less important than things done, in the matter of wall decorations. There is probably no one now who decks her walls with gilded clothes-pins, gilded pine cones and red plush paper-holders embellished with flowers in bright yarns. These were sacred to the darkened parlors of the benighted "eighties," and their day has passed. But there are other objects still in favor, which are little less villainous from a decorative point of view—pennants, saved from college days, or gathered on automobile trips to many towns; souvenirs from Niagara or the seashore; match safes, pipe-racks, photograph or postcard racks, china plaques, celluloid cornucopias for twine or to be used as catch-all—these and a host of others of like sort. All such whim-whams should be rigorously excluded, because they destroy dignity and are in themselves trivial and unworthy of display.

Among the smaller accessory furnishings, there is at the present time greater opportunity than ever before to make interesting and truly artistic selections. The advance has been as great as in the realm of furniture itself, and the general improvement is comparable to the substitution of period furniture, in many homes, for the golden oak of a decade or two ago. Dignified mahogany clock cases have taken the place of the ornate ones once popular for mantel clocks, sometimes fashioned of "fancy marbles," sometimes of wood with fantastic brass adornments, and almost always topped by a metal shepherd or pair of children. An ornate clock is seldom, if ever, in keeping with the average interior. Among the most interesting of current designs are the replicas of the banjo clocks of Colonial days, whose quaint shape makes them particularly decorative.

Candlesticks as decorative accessories are almost always in good taste, and only lately have come into their rightful appreciation. Used in pairs to flank objects on which it is desired to center attention, they are invaluable. One can hardly have too many, a useful thought given to their arrangement and use. Styles appropriate for every purpose are to be found in the shops—pottery and glass for the bedroom or other informal uses, brass, silver and other metals, up to the elaborate gilt and polychrome candlesticks which are often

The mirror, with its shifting scenes and varying lights and colors, is invariably a centralizing point of interest in any room, and suggests furniture groupings worthy of its importance. A Queen Anne mirror, above a lowboy or console table, is a useful combination, and, if flanking chairs and candle sconces are added, makes a dignified and distinguished treatment for the hall. In lieu of a sufficiently large and impressive picture, an interestingly framed mirror may occasionally be hung above the mantel. Round, elliptical or octagonal mirrors

effectively placed on either side of an Italian cast or other object of art.

Two or three lamps, or more if it is a large room, are usually needed in the living room. In the case of lamps, as of clocks, modern design has delivered us from the ugly tragedies of the past; so that, besides providing the pleasantest sort of illumination, the lamp in its present form may be quite as attractive as any of the purely decorative accessories. Floor lamps are usually made with mahogany or decorated lacquer pedestals, although painted or enamel pedestals are obtainable for bedroom, sunroom or other informal uses. In table lamps, one of the most attractive of recent developments is the use of Chinese porcelain jars as bases.

Chinese porcelain brings us naturally to the subject of vases. If the rare and beautiful old products of the Far East are unattainable, there are modern Chinese and Japanese wares which are good; while of American potteries, Rookwood probably offers the best choice. The shimmering surface and alluring high lights of Ruskin pottery are excellent, when spots of vivid colors are desired. Needless to say, the old floral vases with knobby excrescences of gilt are not to be thought of in the home of good taste.

Statuary is really out of place in the surroundings of the average home, where its presence seems pretentious and incongruous. Fortunately, the Rogers groups, the juvenile Tuscan flute-player and his companion, the flower girl, are no longer available,

although the cheap casts which flourish in department store "art departments" are hardly less to be condemned. Replica tanagra figures, a few of the Italian casts in polychrome, and a variety of interesting modeled book-ends are always good, and a safe outlet for the expression of one's taste in this direction. Probably the best of the small modern statuary is found in the small bronzes, which, however, are always expensive if they are good, and must not be confused with the familiar commercial variety, obtainable at three or four dollars each. A final warning in regard to casts—don't have a pedestal with a piece of "statuary" on it. The thoughtful visitor involuntarily finds himself wondering whether the statuary was got to put on the pedestal, or the pedestal to hold the statuary, with the final conclusion that there is little excuse for either of them.

Arrangement will play as important a part as selection in the matter of accessories, but this is so much a matter of personal taste and varying conditions, that it would be fruitless to attempt definite advice. A certain amount of symmetry and balance should be striven for, though not to the extent of making absolutely formal and exact arrangements. Crowding and cluttering on the one hand, and sparse austerity on the other, are equally to be shunned.

It has been possible to speak only in a rather general way of these exceedingly important small things, which more than anything else are a means of stamping one's rooms with something more intimate than ordinary good taste. General rules are a good and necessary basis of selection, but only as one is able to interpret them freely and in individual terms will they be helpful in this most personal decorative problem of accessories furnishings.

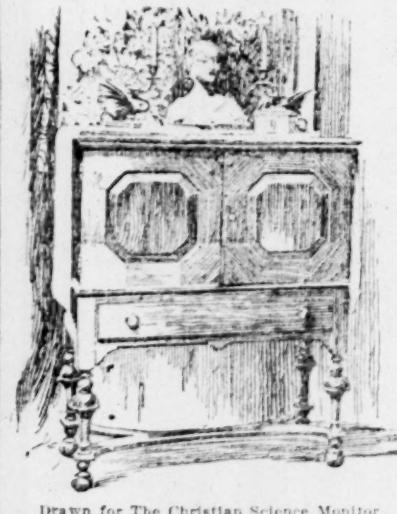
Perennial salvias deserve an important position in any garden.

They supply a wonderful mass of true blue during the last half of the summer, when few species are in flower. Pitcher-plant produces long sprays of large, deep-blue flowers, though the color is a warm blue. Ulinopsis is clear sky blue, with small flowers in dense spikes. Azurina and farinacea are light, warm blue, in growth and flower resembling pitcher-plant.

Perennial salvias are indispensable

for southern gardens, especially since delphinium will not succeed. Salvia patens is hardy south of Richmond, if protected a bit. It is the most marvelous blue of them all—an intense deep cobalt with very large flowers. It is not very showy, since not more than four blossoms at a time are open on the stalk. The plant forms tuberous roots, like a small dahlias-root, and is easy to winter.

No blue garden can be without the double variety of Centaurea cyanus, the widely popular corn flower. It is an annual, blooming all summer at the north and from early spring until midsummer at the south. In color,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A decorative tapestry makes an interesting background

ture crowded into cramped quarters produces a breathless effect which is decidedly disturbing. In addition to bearing a well-thought-out relation to each other and to the wall spaces, the pictures should be in pleasing relationship with the wall furniture, so that a massive oil painting does not appear above a slender little table, nor some trivial print above the mantel, where the finest and most impressive wall decoration has its rightful place. In the final result, the walls should not look bare, nor should there be enough pictures to make them seem cluttered. A room crowded with too many pictures gives the same sense of oppression felt in a room crowded with too many people.

If one is not the possessor of a sufficient number of really worthy pictures, the lack may often be quite adequately taken care of by the use of mirrors. Indeed, an attractively framed mirror is always to be preferred to a mediocre picture, and, in a small room, may advantageously be substituted even for a good picture.

Mirrors are not generally given the appreciation they deserve, either as decorative units or as a means of multiplying both light and distance in a small or dark apartment. There are various good modern reproductions of mirror frames, in the fashion of the historical furniture periods—Chippendale, Adam, Queen Anne, Empire and a number of early American styles, such as those capped by a brass eagle or with inset pictures of historical scenes, being the most frequently reproduced. The girandole, or convex, mirror in a frame of burnished brass, offers, of course, no claim of utilitarian virtues, but it is always a striking decorative asset.

Candlesticks as decorative accessories are almost always in good taste, and only lately have come into their rightful appreciation. Used in pairs to flank objects on which it is desired to center attention, they are invaluable. One can hardly have too many, a useful thought given to their arrangement and use. Styles appropriate for every purpose are to be found in the shops—pottery and glass for the bedroom or other informal uses, brass, silver and other metals, up to the elaborate gilt and polychrome candlesticks which are often

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To hang any light weight article to walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use Moore Push-Pins—Glass Heads, steel points.

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JOHN STOW, CITIZEN OF LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It speaks well for the faithfulness of Londoners that in the midst of the preoccupations of a fourth year of war they should not have neglected the ceremony of the presentation of the quill, in the church of St. Andrew's Undershaft in Aldgate. It takes place yearly. Into the hand of John Stow's effigy in terracotta, sitting at a table on which is a book, probably a parish register, the quill is placed which must suffice for the labors of another 12 months. On a Saturday in June, 1918, before many members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and other bodies, Lady Brabrook, the wife of the president of the society, performed the little ceremony, at the close of which a bunch of roses and carnations was placed at the foot of the monument with the inscription: "To John Stow, to whose labors his own and consequent ages have been indebted for their knowledge and enjoyment of London and her story." In The Times of the Monday following, appeared a tiny paragraph stating that the ceremony of the John Stow commemoration had taken place as usual this year.

This devotion to old John Stow, who, after all, only wrote a Survey, may have puzzled some stroller into the old city church at the time of the little ceremony. To lovers of London it is no mystery. They finger the discolored pages of some valued old copy of the Survey, or even of a brand-new Everyman, and think affectionately of the keen old tailor sailling forth from his house by Aldgate Pimp on a hunt for treasure which would take him knapsack on back (he could never ride) many a long mile on the country roads. His thirst for information did not stop at the collecting of old manuscripts; he questioned those older than himself of happenings before his day, and they in their turn remembered what their fathers had told them, and Stow noted it all as fit material for his annals. Thus he culled from some old men who had seen him the description of Richard III as "a comely prince," an impression very different to that popularly held as to that King's appearance.

Stow's tastes were wide in the matter of books, and somewhat unorthodox. Orthodoxy having just ceased in his time from spelling papacy, popular opinion had veered to the opposite extreme and was suspicious of anything savoring, in its ignorance, of the old doctrines. The Bishop of London having got wind of the dangerous books contained in Stow's library, gave orders for a complete list to be made, which he promptly sent to Cecil with the disdainful description of the contents as "old fantastical papish books . . . store of folishe fabulous booke of old prayt as of Sir Degory and Sir Traymore." But apparently nothing was found sufficiently damning to justify burning the owner, or else Stow had powerful enough friends to insure his safety. Well that it was so, for execution was apt to follow denunciation rather too rapidly for the interests of justice; as may be seen in the story Stow tells himself of the swift hanging of the bailiff of Romford, "a man well beloved," following on the reporting of a few innocent words of his to the sheriffs by Sir Stephen, the curate of St. Katherine Christ Church.

Sir Stephen, the curate and the church of St. Andrew Undershaft have a strange connection between them, for it was due to the zeal of this man that St. Andrew's ceased evermore on May Day to find its steeple sorely dwarfed by the presence of the Maypole, "set up there, in the midst of the street before the south side of the said church." To which circumstance it owed its name. The shaft was kept "over the doors and under the pentices of one row of houses and alley gate, called of the shaft, Shaft Alley (being of the possessions of Rochester Bridge). It was there hung on iron hooks many years, till the third of King Edward VI." In that year Sir Stephen preached a sermon at Paul's Cross, denouncing the shaft as an idol. Stow was there at the time and heard the sermon. He knew Sir Stephen well, as the man who forsook his pulpit to preach to the people out of an high elm tree, and the effects of that sermon he thus describes: "In the afternoon of that present Sunday, the neighbours . . . over whose doors the shaft had lain, after they had well dined, to make themselves strong, gathered more help, and with great labour, raising the shaft with from the hooks . . . they sawed it in pieces, every man taking for his share so much as had lain over his door and stall, the length of his house. Thus was this idol as a poor man, torned it, mangled and after burned." Thus did the curate of St. Katherine Christ Church cause the loss to Aldgate Ward of its Maypole; but St. Andrew's Undershaft retained its name to this day.

QUESTION OF LABOR DISPUTES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A striking advertisement, three full columns and printed in heavy type recently appeared in the leading Canadian papers at the instance of the Department of Labor. It deals with the relations of employer and employee and reads as follows:

"Munitions. In the year 1917 Canada produced: 55 per cent of all the shrapnel; 42 per cent of all the 4.5s; 27 per cent of all the 6-inch shells used by the British army. This is a proud achievement. The record can only be maintained by uninterrupted cooperation between employer and employee."

"The manufacturer of munitions who refuses, in this crisis to submit labor differences to independent judg-



Statue of John Stow in St. Andrew's Undershaft, London

ment, meanwhile continuing production, commits a crime against the state."

"This is equally true of the employee."

"Arbitrate." The government has also recently issued an order-in-council which has a bearing on the above-quoted advertisement. The text of the order is as follows:

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated July 19, 1918, from the Minister of Labor, representing that in numerous cases, especially in certain industries, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 making it unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute, prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of that act, have been entirely ignored by one or other party to the dispute. Recently this course has been more frequently followed, resulting in cessation of work in essential industries, which might, and in many cases probably would, have been avoided had the provisions of the said act been observed."

The minister further observes that the federal government has not at any time since the enactment of the statute instituted any legal prosecution for the violation of its provisions, nor have any such been otherwise begun except in a few cases—by private parties. And the minister is convinced that should the federal government proceed to enforce the said provisions of that act, it would increase its effectiveness in the best interests of the public.

The minister is further of the opinion that, an announcement by the government that immediate steps to this end will be taken would tend to prevent interruption of work and avert the evils caused thereby.

The minister, therefore, recommends that such action by the government as may be necessary to insure the prompt prosecution of any violation of the provisions of the said act should be taken forthwith."

MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—For harboring his son, a deserter under the Canadian Military Service Act, J. T. Babcock of Godfrey was fined \$30 and costs this week. The father testified that he had repeatedly advised his son to report for duty, but that the boy had refused to do so. The military police are rounding up all deserters under the act and this case is probably the first of its kind to be tried before the civil courts. The evidence showed that J. B. Babcock, son of the defendant, had last year been refused exemption by a local tribunal. He appealed to the county judge who at first allowed his claim and granted him exemption. The judge later reversed this decision after securing more evidence himself, as he was not satisfied with the way the military authorities were allowing many exemption claims to pass by them without finding out if the statements of farmers' sons were reasonable. The judge of this county found that some farmers, in order to secure exemption for their sons, were opening little cheese factories, when fewer factories would suffice. In the Babcock case, the father declared that his son had disappeared a week ago and he did not know of his whereabouts.

NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A striking advertisement, three full columns and printed in heavy type recently appeared in the leading Canadian papers at the instance of the Department of Labor. It deals with the relations of employer and employee and reads as follows:

"Montreal, Que.—The campaign for the Province of Quebec Division of the Navy League of Canada has resulted in the enrollment of 22,250 members. The objective set by the division was 25,000, and while the public campaign is closed, a quiet canvas will be kept up until the 25,000 or more are secured. Of the 22,250 members secured in the big 'drive,' 18,784 were enrolled in Montreal, and the remainder in the rest of the Province of Quebec.

bodily three reforms advocated in Part I, namely—a guarantee of the price of wheat and oats, a minimum wage for the laborer, and a power in reserve to the state to influence the use of land to the greatest national advantage. They urge that the policy embodied in the act should be made permanent, and emphasize the unity and interdependence of both parts of the report.

Sir Matthew Wallace again contributes a second report, since he finds himself unable to agree with the policy of the arbitrary fixation of prices and also with several other recommendations. The report also contains 15 appendices.

Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, in giving evidence before the committee stated that he saw no objection to the inclusion of the revision of agricultural matters among the duties of the Secretary for Scotland. He emphasized the importance of having direct representation in the Cabinet of the agricultural industry in Scotland. As long as the Secretary for Scotland remained the only Scottish Minister in the Cabinet it seemed to him essential that any other minister dealing with Scottish agriculture should be attached as an undersecretary to his department. He was, however, not in favor of the appointment, at present, of a Scottish Undersecretary for Agriculture, which would too much interfere with the existing machinery. In reply to the contention that the division of agriculture into three separate branches might cause possible loss of weight in the national councils, he stated that in his opinion the conditions prevailing in England, Scotland and Ireland were so different that it would be hardly possible for the same minister to do justice to all three. With regard to the proposed formation of a special fisheries department for England, he stated that the Scottish Fisheries Department had been established for over 100 years, and that it would be impractical to merge the Scottish Fishery Administration with the English.

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"This is equally true of the employee."

"Arbitrate." Farmers in Need of All Possible Help From the Government, Statement Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG POLICE FORM A UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg police constables have formed a union along the same lines as members of the local fire brigade, according to the announcement of Donald Macpherson, chief of police. He was authorized by the police commission to make the announcement. It is reported further that the police organization will amalgamate with the Trades and Labor Council at once. It is also said that about 80 per cent of the force has already joined the union. Approximately 175 constables are connected with the force.

A valuable and interesting historical preface has been contributed by Mr. Alexander Goddard, one of the joint-secretaries, in which he reviews the agricultural conditions of the country during the last 100 years. He shows the effect on agriculture of such important measures and developments as the Reform Act of 1832, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the growth of manufacturing industries, increasing competition with imported grain and meat, the extension of railways and canals, and also how it came about that so much arable land went out of cultivation and was turned into pasture land.

Part II of the report the committee express their conviction that farmers need all the help and encouragement that the government can possibly give them at the present time. They go on to say that the experience of the war has shown that the dependence of the United Kingdom on imported food has already involved the country in special difficulties, and may in the future become a real source of danger.

Apart, however, from these considerations, after the war the financial and physical welfare of the country will demand that the productive capacity of the soil should be developed to the fullest extent. After reviewing the effects of the agricultural depression of the seventies the report goes on to speak of the need for a new agricultural policy. The study of Mr. T. H. Middleton's paper on "The Recent Development of German Agriculture" is recommended to all interested in these questions. The general average of farming must, the committee state, be steadily and continuously raised, grass and arable land more intensively cultivated, and much grass land reconverted into arable land. They further recommend a minimum wage for the agricultural laborer, and that a guarantee should be given for oats as well as wheat, but not for barley; the improvement of live stock; the introduction of the sugar beet industry and the manufacture of potato products; adequate provision of good cottages, after enumerating many other reforms they add: "We think it our duty to put in the forefront our conviction that a basis of security and stability of the conditions under which agriculture is to be carried on in the future must be the foundation of the whole structure, and that without it the increase of production, which we predict, cannot be realized."

A separate report is given by Sir Matthew Wallace, who found himself unable to agree with the other members of the committee on various points, the chief of which being the policy of minimum guaranteed prices on wheat and oats.

Part II of the report covers a very large field, many important questions being dealt with at considerable length. They include departments of agriculture, agricultural instruction and research, organization and co-operation, small-holdings, village reconstruction, tithe redemption, local taxation, the Agricultural Holdings Act, reclamation and drainage, deer forests, elimination of pests and weeds, artificial manures, weights and measures, and transport. The committee explain that since Part I of the report was published the Corn Production Act has been passed em-

THE OPENING OF THE RHONE

Question of Swiss Waterways to the Mediterranean Discussed by Dr. James Vallotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the announcement that the Swiss Federal Council has decided to subsidize a port on the Rhone at Basle, particular interest attaches to a lecture given in London recently on "The Opening of the Rhone from Geneva to Marseilles to the Navigation of all Countries" by James Vallotton of Lausanne, doctor at law, associé de l'Institut International.

Dr. Vallotton showed that, whereas the Rhine constitutes at present Switzerland's only outlet to the sea, the opening up of one, or even two, Swiss waterway routes to the Mediterranean is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. There is in existence, for instance, a plan for such a route via Lake Maggiore and the Po, and Switzerland's right to navigate the Italian river is already legally established. And then, in addition to this, there is the very important and for the present more actual question of rendering the Rhone a highway for the transportation of French and overseas goods to the land-bound republic.

Actually, Dr. Vallotton showed, comparatively little remains to be done to achieve that end. Not only have modern developments made possible the surmounting of almost any problem of navigation, but the Rhone has already been rendered navigable from Marseilles to Lyons, and all that remains to be done to open up communication as far as Geneva, is to regulate the intervening section of the river—some 20 miles in extent. The opening up of a waterway was still more important. With regard to the international aspect of the matter, M. Duchêne emphasized the view that no country can be entirely independent politically if it has to rely largely upon some other nation alone for transportation, and for this reason he entirely approved of the movement in favor of providing Switzerland with an alternative means of access to the sea other than by way of the Rhine. Moreover, he expressed himself unable to conceive that, morally, there could be any neutrals in a struggle whose issues were so clear as were those of the present conflict, and he therefore held it to be right that those who were now unable to abandon their political neutrality should be afforded an opportunity of showing their real feelings when once the war was over.

This, said Dr. Vallotton, would be quite sufficient to admit of the passage of vessels of 600 tons, and as these vessels would meet the needs of the case, more extensive canalization of the river would be unnecessary. Switzerland, namely, chiefly imports cheap, heavy goods, mostly consisting of raw material for her industries, so that speed in transit is not an essential, while the reduction of freight charges emphatically is. Already the opening of the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles effects a saving of 30 per cent in the cost of transport, as compared with that by rail, and not only are railway charges unlikely to be reduced until long after the war, but they are always exceedingly high in Switzerland in view of the heavy working expenses of the Swiss railways consequent upon the geographical conditions.

Dr. Vallotton did not go into the question of the development of the Swiss waterway system itself that will be requisite to make the Rhone navigation scheme a success, as he argues that the Republic cannot embark on any such undertaking until access to the Mediterranean is assured. He regarded the fact, however, that the French Government has assented to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the matter, as the best evidence that it is one in which France, as well as Switzerland, is intimately interested. Indeed, it is of international importance, he maintained, particularly from the point of view of the western Allies. Not only,

there are large size, three paned screens of cloth stretched tight as a drum and hand-painted by the Japanese, at \$6.95, and screens of the same size hand embroidered at the same price. One is particularly striking—a delicate pink with pink embroidery except for two blue birds winging their way across it.

At \$15 is a handsome screen of Japanese parchment.

At \$7.45 is a screen of Japanese straw that can be painted or colored to harmonize with any room. It can be used as it is for a sun room—it is airy and cool looking.

There are small screens, three feet high, at \$1.95 and \$2.50.

This is a rare opportunity to get a Japanese screen.

Hudson's—Seventh Floor—Woodward Building

At \$15 is a handsome screen of Japanese parchment.

At \$7.45 is a screen of Japanese straw that can be painted or colored to harmonize with any room. It can be used as it is for a sun room—it is airy and cool looking.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET LITTLE CHANGED

Prices as Rule Do Not Get Far Away From Previous Closing Level Established on Sharp Rise—General Motors Feature

There was comparatively little change in the opening New York stock market today from the closing level of yesterday afternoon, following a fairly sharp rise in prices. An advance of 1% in General Motors was about the biggest change in the list. The tone was firm and trading was on a light scale. Worthington Pump gained half a point. Crucible opened up half a point, but soon sold off that amount.

In the Boston market United Fruit opened off 1%, General Motors, late in the first half, increased its gain to 2% points, and Worthington Pump preferred "B" and Republic Steel also were strong.

There was the usual backlog and filling, due most largely to professional operations, with mixed net price changes at midday. U. S. Steel was active and erratic. After opening unchanged at 107 it receded to 106 3/4 and then rose more than a point. Pittsburgh Coal opened up a point at 50 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Worthington Pump preferred "B" opened up 1/4 at 69 and sold well above 70. Baldwin opened up 1/4 at 91, receded to 90 1/2 and advanced more than a point. American Telephone, after opening unchanged at 95 1/4 receded to 94 1/4.

General Motors sold abruptly in the early afternoon, dropping 4 1/2 points from the forenoon high. There was further improvement in other parts of the list, but price changes were not large.

United Fruit, Swift and General Electric had good gains in Boston before the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 335,000 shares, \$5,000 bonds.

REASON FOR NO ST. PAUL DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The reason for the failure for the seventh successive month of St. Paul road directors to act on dividends on either the preferred or the common stocks is the delay in the settlement of the compensation the government will give to the railroads. It has, however, been intimated by some observers that other railroads have been able to pay dividends since the government took over control.

The articles of incorporation of the St. Paul do not permit payment of dividends out of any period in which they have not been earned. In other words, accumulated surplus may not be drawn upon for distributions to stockholders in periods of depression. Because earnings last year were equivalent to only \$3.85 a share on the preferred, and as \$3.50 on the preferred and \$2 on the common was paid in the summer of 1917, it is difficult to see how the now overdue dividend, ordinarily payable in February, can be paid.

So far as can be estimated, the compensation the government is likely to pay, plus outside income, should be equal to the amount required to pay \$7 a share on the preferred and between \$3 and \$4 a share annually on the common. What part, if any, of the compensation eventually settled on will be paid in dividends, and how much put back into property extension planned or under way, remains to be seen.

LONDON MARKET—OPENING

Advance
Consols, money 55 1/2
British Govt. 54 1/2
do 1st 6% 100 1/2
Atchison 84 1/2
Canadian Pacific 151 1/2 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio 56
St. Louis 47 1/2 5
Erie 18 1/2 2 1/2
do 1st 6% 58 1/2 5
London Central 57 1/2
London & Nashville 112 1/2
New York Central 77 1/2
Pennsylvania 43 1/2 1/2
Reading 88 1/2 1/2
Southern Pacific 83 1/2 1/2
Union Pacific 121 1/2 1/2
United States Steel 106 1/2 1/2
Exchange 47 1/2

*Decline

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange opened with demand sterling at 47 5/16; pesos cables, 26 7/8; Stockholm cables, 35 50. Demand: sterling, 47 5/16; francs, 5.71%; Swiss, 3.95%; guilders, 51%. Cables: Sterling, 47 7/16; francs, 5.69%; Swiss, 3.93%; guilders, 51%.
WEATHER**

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fate tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; gentle south winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 66 10 a. m. 68
12 noon 71

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
New York 75
Boston 75
Chicago 75
Cincinnati 75
Denver 68
Des Moines 75
Jacksonville 74
San Francisco 56
Kansas City 82
St. Louis 78
Nantucket 70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day, 14 1/2; Moon rises, 9:35 p. m.; Sun rises, 5:29; High water, 5:29; Sun sets, 8:31; 1:36 a. m.; 1:06 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Last	Open	High	Low	sale
Alaska Gold....	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	10
Alaska Ju.....	2	2	2	2	10
Allis-Chalp....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Allis-Chalp....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Can.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Can pf....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Car Fy....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Cot Oil....	42	42	42	42	42
Am H & L....	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am H & L pf....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Int Corp....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Linseed....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Loco.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Smelt'g....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Smelt'g....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Steel Fy....	74	75 1/2	74	74	74
Am Sugar.....	110	110	110	110	110
Am Sugar pf....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Writ pf....	28	28	28	28	28
Am Zinc.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Zinc pf....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Zinc pf....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Zinc pf....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Booth Fish....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Brook R T....	41	41	41	41	41
Burns Bros....	124	126 1/2	124	126 1/2	126 1/2
Butte Cap.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Cal Pac Cor....	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	41
Can Pacific....	150 1/2	151	150 1/2	151	150 1/2
Cat Leather....	67	67 1/2	67	67 1/2	67
Cerde Pas....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chan Motor....	85	85	85	85	85
Ches & Ohio....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
CCC & St Lpf....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
C & G Westp....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
CM & St Paul....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
CM & St Pf....	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chi R & Pao....	24	24	24	24	24
Chi R & Ptwl....	63	63	63	63	63
Chi R & Ptwl....	74	74	74	74	74
Chile Cop....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop....	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40
Col Fuel.....	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47	46 1/2
Col Gas & El....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cor Prod....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cruc Steel....	67	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cuban C Sug....	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cuban C pf....	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2	81
Denver pf....	6	6	6	6	6
Domes Min....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Erie.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Gen Electric....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Gen Motors....	157 1/2	159 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Gen Motors pf....	82	82	82	82	82
Granby Min....	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	79	78 1/2
GT Nor pf....	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	91	90 1/2
GT Nor Ore....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Has & Bar....	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2
Inspiration....	53	53	53	53	53
Int Con Cor....	8	8	8	8	8
Int Mar....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Int Mer Mar....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
In Nickel Ct....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
In Paper....	36	36	36	36	36
Kenne Cops....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lack Steel....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lehigh Val....	58	58	58	58	58
Lee R & T Ct....	19 1/2	21	19 1/2	21	19 1/2
Loose Wiles....	25	25	25	25	25
Mackay pf....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Max Motor....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Maxwell 1pf....	55	55	55	55	55
Maxwell 2pf....	22	22	22	22	22
Met Petrol....	99 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2
Miami.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Midvale St....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52	51 1/2
Mo K & T....	5	5	5	5	

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. Weston Allen of Newton, Mass., representative in the General Court, who is a candidate for State Attorney-General, instigated the special inquiry in the recent Legislature into the fish industry of Massachusetts, which revealed evidence sufficient to take the matter before the grand jury. Mr. Allen led a successful fight in the Legislature, several years ago, which resulted in the existing statute allowing courts to send motorists to jail for driving while under the influence of liquor. He has advocated a state system of age annuities, though his views on this subject have not been accepted by the Legislature. He has had a varied service on legislative committees since 1914, when he first went to the Legislature. A native of Newton Highlands, receiving his elementary education in the public schools of Newton, Mr. Allen graduated from Yale University, and completed his studies at the Harvard Law School.

Rush Christopher Hawkins, who has issued a statement with reference to the Angelus resolution, in which he has charged that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now seeking to dictate to Congress legislation of value to their church, is an author and book collector of considerable prominence. In this latter field he has taken special interest in books relating to the early history of printing and wood engraving, having recently completed and opened to the public at Providence, R. I., The Annmary Brown Memorial, a building containing a collection of paintings by the early and later painters, a room of early printed books and another of family reliques and manuscripts. He was awarded the degree of LL. D. by the University of Vermont in 1900. In 1881 he served as colonel in "Hawkins' Zouaves" (Ninth New York Infantry), and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865, "for meritorious and valuable services during the war." He served as a member of the New York House of Representatives in 1872, and attended the Paris Exhibition as art commissioner in 1889. Mr. Hawkins has written a number of books, pamphlets and magazine articles. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France.

Madame Polovtsev, who is now in England studying various' questions dealing with labor organizations and the cooperative movement, is a Russian lady who during the brief months that Mr. Kerensky was at the head of the government in Petrograd, contributed her talents—she is a Doctor of Philosophy—and experience—she was vice-president of the Municipal Council of Peterhof—to the task of organizing social help in the Russian capital. Though at present the Russian Provisional Government of Mr. Kerensky has no voice in the affairs of the Russian Empire, his personal followers are not idle. Several of them are making known abroad the particular political viewpoint for which they stand, which is that of the Revolution before that world event had been seized upon by foreign and anarchist influences. Madame Polovtsev, with a group of Russians among whom is Mr. Kerensky's secretary, is endeavoring to form in London a center for the reception and distribution of correct information as to the trend of affairs in her country. Considering the difficulty of obtaining untaut news from Russia the importance of this work cannot be underestimated. Madame Polovtsev recently attended the conference of the Women's Cooperative Guild in Bradford and formed golden opinions of the capacity of British women in furthering and developing this international movement.

Thomas Nelson Perkins, appointed assistant to the United States Secretary of War at Washington, for purchase and supply, to act during the absence in Europe of Edward R. Stettinius, second assistant Secretary of War, was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1891 and has practiced in Boston ever since. He is a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, and is vice-president of the Railway & Light Securities Company and director of many railway, traction, light and power companies. He was in Russia at the beginning of the war as representative of large manufacturing interests. Later he was legal adviser to the United States War Industries Board and was sent to Europe as a member of the mission headed by Colonel House. Mr. Perkins is one of the fellows of Harvard College. He was born in Milton, Mass.

FIRST GYPSIES IN SWITZERLAND
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Just 500 years ago, in the summer of 1418, writes a correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, our forefathers in the city on the Limmat had a new experience. A motley army of people came into Switzerland from the East and camped just outside the walls of Zurich for two weeks. They numbered some 14,000 persons, men, women and children. These swarthy wayfarers, according to the old chronicle of Hans Erhard Escher, were commonly known as gypsies or heathen. They said that they had been driven out of Egypt. Their clothing was miserable, but they wore many ornaments of gold and silver, maintained perfect order and discipline, and paid punctually for all they ate and drank. After seven years' wanderings they returned to their original home. This was the first appearance of gypsies in Switzerland.

BY OTHER EDITORS

News From Home

SPOKANE (Wash.) CHRONICLE.—It is just as important that the troops in France should know what is going on at home as that Americans here should have the news from the battle front. The difficulty has been in delivering the information to them. The government has had no means of securing the news or assembling it. The plan announced from Washington, whereby the forces of the Associated Press and other news gathering organizations will place their facilities at the disposal of the government for this purpose should just fill the bill. The Associated Press is represented in practically every city where there is a daily newspaper. From these points correspondents will send news bulletins to central bureaus. There they will be "skeletonized" and, within a few hours the boys overseas will be reading what is going on in the "home town."

Work of the Saw Mill Unit

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN.—The 325 college men of New England who enrolled a year ago as a saw mill unit and were put to work in Scotland, have disbanded. It was expected that their job with portable saw mills would last until late in August, but they rushed it in order to get into the fighting forces. When the unit got through the other day, 140 members enlisted in the army engineers and went into a nearby camp, 100 entered the navy and went on American ships, and the remaining 85 will return to the United States and get into service here. The lumber these husky Americans cut is doing vital war service. These young men were fit to work and eager to help, and what they have accomplished greatly pleased the British authorities. It will be surprising if some of

where the flax is other than a fiber variety) must, during 1918, save the seed from one-eighth of his crop. No person may take delivery of, for scutching or otherwise, any flax grown in 1918, except together with a declaration by the grower or owner (a) that the provisions of the order have been complied with or (b) that the grower had under flax an area not exceeding two statute rods, or (c) that the flax is not the produce of a fiber variety. Nor may a person receive or scutch flax belonging to a defaulter under the order after receipt, from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland of notification of default. No person may, without a permit issued by the above department, buy or sell any flax on foot or unseeded flax straw saved for seed in compliance with the order.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Shipbuilding, Wet and Dry

Reports on shipbuilding indicate that on the Pacific Coast, under prohibition, workers have shown an output of 20 tons per man, as compared with 16 tons for wet eastern yards. With such a record one would think that the officers of the Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation would all join with the Secretary of the United States Navy, Josephus Daniels, in support of prohibition. At a Quincy, Mass., launching not long ago, a bottle of wine was used in naming the vessel that was put over. A reporter asked Secretary Daniels what he thought of such a procedure. The Secretary replied, "I approve of it. Get rid of the stuff as fast as you can, I say."

The Return Loan Plan

The newest scheme for getting full use out of trucks in the cities aims at providing the vehicle with a full load going both directions, instead of having it travel burdened one way and empty the other. To this end a clearing house is maintained in each city, and merchants are informed of available trucking space and demand for space. The merchants exchange their facilities, much after the fashion that nations exchange postal service. What commuter, seeing many people streaming out of the city to their jobs in the suburbs, has not wondered if it were not possible for some of them to exchange occupations with people who dwell in the suburbs and work in the city. Perhaps the scheme would not be practical, but it is currently thought of among those who spend two or three hours a day traveling between their offices and homes.

Patriotic Patentees

Another example of the right attitude in these times is the action of a large Hawaiian pineapple packing concern in permitting other firms to use its hitherto secret method of canning fruit with a minimum use of sugar. This is in line with the action of large baking firms in placing their processes, developed by highly paid chemists, at the disposal of small bakers who cannot afford to experiment. Here is a lesson for the proud rural housewife who would share her recipe for henmits with no neighbor.

Rural Light Savers

In some of the smaller cities it has been found that the street lighting can be cut down on moonlight nights with little inconvenience to the citizens. This simple practice, it would appear, has been hailed as something of a discovery, though many a person who has dwelt in small New England towns, knows of selectmen who regularly counted on not using the street lamps on moonlit nights.

The Goodwin Corset Shop

Shattuck & Jones
INCORPORATED
FISH
Telephone 1157 Richmond
128 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market
Fruits, Vegetables and
Hothouse Products
Special Attention Given Family Orders

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 101, Suite 4—Furnished rooms, private family, com. hot water; 5 min. from Symphony Hall.

FOR RENT.—In private family, two pleasant furnished rooms, women preferred. 75 Gainsborough St., Suite 3.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED.—A boyish superintendent able to make minor repairs to electric light fixtures, furniture and plumbing; must also understand how to clean up apartment, state干净 and safe expected. THE PRINCIPAL, 154 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED.—Protestant cook in family of two. Must be willing, neat and clean. Ref. required. L. 34, Monitor Office, Boston.

GIRL for general housework, two in family, small house. Apply 825 Chislett St., Pittsfield, Pa. Phone Hland 8482.

these workers do not make a book out of the experiences of the saw mill unit that will be worth reading. As presenting a novel phase of American war work, this might well be done.

Telling the Truth

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—There was a time when advertising was regarded as a mere jumble of words. There also was a time when a man felt he had said everything possible if he carded the newspapers with an announcement that he was a "dealer in staple and fancy groceries." Next came the age of exaggeration in which each advertiser tried to outdo the other. The modern method is to tell the truth. This, of course, makes advertising more valuable than ever before. People are learning rapidly that they can depend on the local advertisements. Telling the truth in advertising has been found to be extremely good business. It brings the seller and the buyer into a closer spirit of relationship. The old bargainer, which gave the public an excuse to think it was getting "skinned," has been removed. Now all merchandise is labeled for what it really is and all advertisements are read for what they really are—the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

FLAX SEED ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has made an order, dated June 18, providing that every grower of flax in Ireland (except when the total area under flax in 1918 does not exceed two statute rods, and

LEADING HOTELS AND CLASSIFIED

CINCINNATI, O.

Ladies Practice Thrift
This Season by Purchasing
Your Wearing Apparel at

HANKE'S The Smart Style Pop-
ular Price Store,
MAIN STREET, COR. 12TH

Soldiers' Toilet Kits

The Rubber Store 16 East Fourth St.
OPPOSITE THE SINTON.

THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame
4th & RACE

Closson's 4th St., W. of Canal, Cincinnati

THE A. B. CLOSSON JR., CO.

DUNN
BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES
Buyers Building, Cincinnati
THE CRAVEN-KAUFTZMAN CO.
Printers and Engravers
809 Main Street Tel. Canal 2879

ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
419 MAIN STREET

LIMA, OHIO

THE HARRY THOMAS GROCERY
The Quality Grocer
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.
206 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET
Phones Main 4047

MILLINERY
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.
Wholesale and Retail—Let Us Serve You
156-158 West High Street Lima, Ohio

Women's Ready-to-Wear
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS ACCESSORIES
OF EVERY KIND

Rugs, Draperies and Home Decorations—
All First Quality, etc.

G. E. BLUEN, Lima, Ohio

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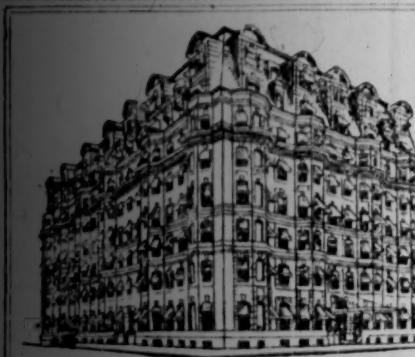
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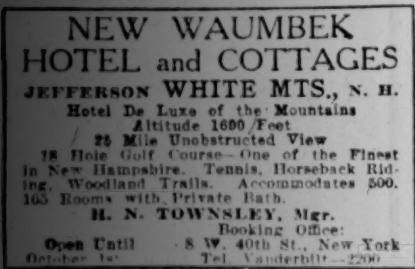
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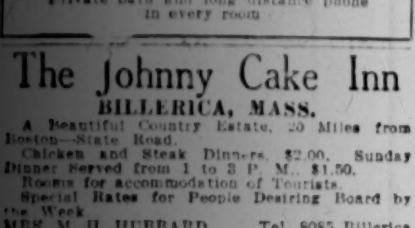
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BRIDGES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Tower Bridge, London

THE Harvest Moon, full and mel-
low, was riding low in the balmy
autumn sky.

"Come," said the Artistic Lady to
the Ordinary Man, "let us walk in the
Pens, and I will show you my Watteau
bridge."

The Ordinary Man, who, incidentally,
was an authority on steam-engineering,
naval construction, strategy and a few other things, looked upon
her aestheticism, which appeared to
him slightly mannered, with a sus-
picious and almost hostile eye. Still,
he was willing to humor her.

"Well," she asked, as they stood
beneath the shadowy masses of the
trees, by the dark water that rippled
under the slender arch, "what do you
think of it? Isn't it just like a Wat-
teau landscape?"

"What is Watteau?" questioned the
Ordinary Man grumpily. The Artistic
Lady looked with new interest at the
individual who had risen, with such
splendid shamelessness, to a confes-
sion of ignorance. She explained and
waited for further comment. At last,
the Ordinary Man spoke.

"All I can say," he remarked drily,
"is that, in my opinion, the engineer
who drew the plans and superintended
gangs of laborers into building that
bridge, is a greater man than the
painter who might have painted it."

Whereupon it became evident that
each was talking about a different
thing, and the argument was aban-
doned. But it may well be that, in
reading the tale of the bridge-builders,
the Artistic Lady had been led to re-
flect that Kipling has said much the
same thing, in other words, and in
his own masterful way.

There, Findlayson, the engineer of
the Great Kash bridge over the
Ganges, overlooking from his trolley
the landscape that he has changed
for seven miles around—his day's
work—is revealed, in all his obscurity
and humility, as one of the great
of the earth. There is shown, not the
completed triumph of bridge-building
genius, which the average individual,
unable to even guess at the difficulties
mastered, contents himself to take for
granted, but the very drama of creation,
abounding in overwhelming situ-
ations. Whether the modern cantil-
lever steel railroad bridge, or the
none, the two ends in two counties,

structure, and the King established
a new tax on passengers, boats and
merchandise, to meet the expenses of
its maintenance. On several occa-
sions, Old London Bridge suffered
severe damage from fire. There was
a terrific fire in July, 1212, and the
one in 1665 destroyed practically all
the bridge; with its row of picturesquesque
houses, it is seen in the background
of the sixth print in Hogarth's series
of "Mariage à la Mode."

Fuller, in commenting on it, says:

"The middle thereof is properly in

the one, the two ends in two counties,

Middlesex and Surrey. Such, who
only see it beneath, cannot suspect it
should be a street; and such, who
hold it above, where it is a street,
cannot believe it is a bridge."

OLD LONDON BRIDGE was built
on five piers, much wider than
the adjacent voids; indeed,
so wide were the piers that the
river, in becoming compressed,
formed dangerous rapids below the
bridge, hence the old proverb:
"London Bridge was made for wise
men to go over, for fools to go under." On
the central pier, Peter Colechurch
erected a chapel, dedicated to St.
Thomas à Becket, which is said to
have been a fine piece of architecture.
It was intended as a place of worship
for boat farers, and a flight of stairs
connected it with the river. All the
other piers were covered with houses;
Holbein, during his sojourn in Eng-
land, inhabited one of them, and famous
among them was Non-Such House,
a fantastic structure, built in
Holland. The bookshops on the bridge
had the same high reputation that the
ones in Paternoster Row enjoyed in
later days. Shortly before the dis-
appearance of Old London Bridge, most
of the houses were inhabited by pin-
makers, and it was a fashionable
amusement among the West-End ladies
to drive there to buy pins. The
last building on the Southwark side
was called Traitor's Gate, and justice
was frequently dealt out there.

It is curious to note that the old
bridge, so useful, so rich in revenues,
so admired and beloved by the people,
was often the victim of profound neg-
lect on the part of the government.

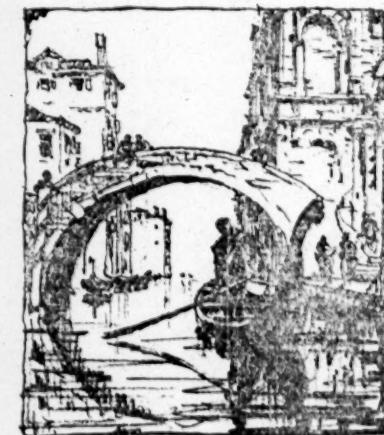
During the reign of Henry III, who
granted the farm of the bridge to his

"beloved wife," the Queen un-
scrupulously appropriated the rev-
enues for her personal use, and ruin
threatened the structure, which the
ordinary resources proved insufficient
to ward off. Collectors were sent
throughout the country, to gather
from those willing to give. In 1281,
the danger became so imminent that
Edward I begged his people to hasten,
lest the bridge should give way, and he
ordered the clergy to address the
people with pious exhortations.

Nevertheless, "sudden ruin" befell the

Scottish knight, Sir David Lindsay of
Glenesk, was held there, in the pres-
ence of Richard II, in which the Scots-
man triumphed.

Pennant gives a graphic description
of the Old London Bridge, shortly be-
fore its fall: "Narrow, darksome
and dangerous to passengers from
the multitude of carriages; frequent
arches of strong timber crossing the
street from the tops of the houses to



keep them together and from falling
into the river. Nothing but use could
preserve the repose of the inmates,
who soon grew deaf to the noise of
falling waters and the clamours of
the watermen."

PONT NEUF, in Paris, is another ex-
ample of a bridge around which the
very life and history of the city were
centered. Contrary to its name, it
is the oldest bridge in Paris and its
construction was begun in 1578, dur-
ing the reign of Henri III, who
laid the first stone in the presence of
Catherine de Médicis. Androuet du
Cerceau designed the plans. Owing to
the depleted state of the treasury,
the work of construction was sus-
pended for a time and it was not
until 1604, when Henri IV, the first
Bourbon King, had succeeded to the
throne, that Pont Neuf was completed
by Guillaume Marchand. The fine
proportions of the bridge suffered dur-
ing its restoration in 1852, but the

prison of the Conciergerie, which,
during the French Revolution, gained
such sinister fame. Nearer the bridge,
on the Quay de l'Horloge, stands the
Sainte Chapelle, that jewel of medieval
architecture, so exquisitely graceful
that it has been said that it was "built
of light." The Quay de l'Horloge
owes its name to the old belfry
tower, whose bell on St. Bartholo-
mew's night, 1572, took up the signal
for the attack upon the Huguenots,
given by the bell of St. Germain
l'Auxerrois, on the right bank of the
river. Downstream, lies Paris of
more modern times. On the right bank
the Louvre lifts its imposing mass;
of the Tuilleries only the park re-
mains, and beyond, against the horizon,
rise the green slopes of Meudon and St. Cloud.

On the middle section of Pont Neuf,
which rests upon the island, forming
the Place Dauphine with its quaint
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century
houses, stands the equestrian statue
of Henri IV, by Lemot. The original
statue, ordered by Marie de Médicis,
from a Florentine sculptor, was torn
from its pedestal during the French
Revolution, and its bronze converted
into cannon. By way of retaliation,
Louis XVIII, upon his restoration to
the throne, ordered the new statue
of his illustrious ancestor to be fash-
ioned out of the material of the statue
of Napoleon, which crowned the col-
umn in the Place Vendôme, and that
of his famous general, Desaix. Bas-
reliefs on the base represent scenes
from the life of the benevolent and
chivalrous King.

FROM its central location, Pont
Neuf was the most important
artery of Old Paris, a fact
amply illustrated by a saying, among
the old-time police, who declared
that, when they had watched the
bridge for three days without seeing
the man they wanted, it was a proof
that he had left Paris. During the
Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries
Pont Neuf was the favorite rendezvous
of news venders, quacks, jugglers, showmen,
peddlers and second-hand-book dealers. At
this motley crowd, the popular wits
of the day used to shout their sallies
from platforms erected between the



than the bridges; but
they belong to another story.

A curious monu-
ment of medieval military
architecture is the Pont Valen-
tré, at Cahors sur Lot, the ancient city
in South western France, famous for
the bitter warfare of which, from one
source or another, it

was during past centuries almost con-
tinually the scene, and for the fiery,
militant character of its citizens. Ca-
hors dates from the Celtic epoch. The
city flourished after conquest by the
Romans, but in the Fourth Century
was devastated by the Saracens and
the Normans. For a long time, at dif-
ferent intervals, the proud, turbulent
inhabitants had to submit to English
domination, and for a while Thomas a
Becket was governor of Cahors. Dur-
ing the epoch of the great Lombard
bankers, Cahors, the old strong-
hold knew a period of epic power and
affluence.

Pont Valentré is a relic of the grim
sieges of which Cahors was so often
the object. Stern and warlike, indeed,
is its appearance, supporting three
curiously shaped, machicolated towers,
where, in the Middle Ages, companies
of musketry were stationed to defend
the approach to the city.

Pont Valentré dates from the begin-
ning of the Fourteenth Century, but
the restoration of the bridge is the
work of modern architects.

Cahors has given several famous
men to the world. It was the birth-
place of Pope John XXII and of Clem-
ent Marot, the poet, page to Marguerite
de Valois, sister of Francis I, whose
valet he became afterward. Poets
had fewer airs in those days. In
Cahors was also born the great
modern statesman, Gambetta, who was
chiefly instrumental in the proclama-
tion of France as a republic.

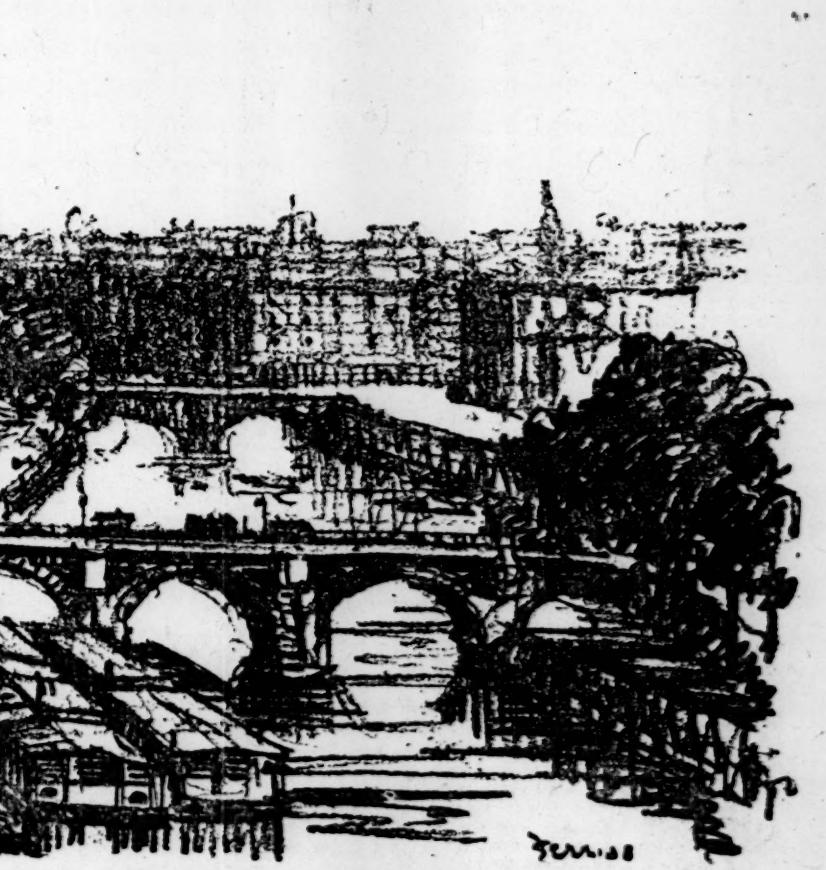
Among modern steel bridges
the great cantilever railroad bridge at
Quebec, the last completing link
in the national transcontinental
railway system, which unites the
Pacific and Atlantic oceans, is in
interest second to none. Its most
conspicuous claim to celebrity is its
distinction of being the longest span
bridge in the world, measuring 1800
feet. Its closest rivals in length of
span are the Forth cantilever bridge
and the Brooklyn and Williamsburg
suspension bridges. It is the Quebec

bridge which compels vivid inter-
est by its dramatic and troubled
career during its construction period,
from which many a lesson of courage
and perseverance may be extracted.
Indeed, when, in the autumn of 1917,
the middle span, which, incidentally,
is the largest singly fabricated part of
any structure ever made, weighing
5400 tons, was successfully placed in
position, it meant that a bold engineer-
ing dream of 30 years had at last
crystallized.

It must have been with no small
trepidation that the crowds, high
officials and distinguished guests,
watched the huge middle span,
which had been floated on scows and
towed to the bridge from a distance of
3½ miles, being jacked up once
more to a height of 150 feet.

FROM the accounts of eyewitnesses,
it was a stirring dramatic
spectacle to see the gigantic,
unwieldy structure rising slowly
above the river. There was relief
and thanksgiving in every heart
when, without a mishap, the span
was at last securely placed on the
cantilevers. Then steamboat and factory
whistles were let loose for miles
around, towns and villages were dec-
orated and flags thrown to the breeze
in celebration.

The Quebec Bridge carries two rail-
road tracks and two broad passenger
footways. Its appearance has been
unfavorably compared with that of the
Forth Bridge, and regret has been
voiced that there is no apparent at-
tempt on the part of the engineers of
the Canadian bridge to combine beauty
and usefulness. Still, it stands,
looking back, in peaceful security, on
troubled years, defying with serene
faith in its strength the onslaught of
thundering express trains; and who
shall blame the railroad authorities for
rejoicing in the great bridge's useful-
ness and reliability, without sighing
overmuch about a beauty that might
have been?



Pont Neuf, Paris, stretching across the two arms of the Seine, which form the Ile de la Cité

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

"Wherever He May Guide Me"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is a scientific reason for the confidence expressed in the lines from the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 140):

"Wherever He may guide me,
No want shall turn me back;
My shepherd is beside me,
And nothing can I lack."

This reason rests upon a fundamental, unalterable law, the law that governs the relationship which exists between God, Principle, and His idea. What God creates is within the eternal radius of His direction, and wherever God leads all that is necessary and good is abundantly provided by reason of the allness of God and of man's unity with Him.

The fact needs to be grasped beyond possibility of confusion, however, that it is spiritual ideas, not mortal impulses, or beliefs, that God directs. This fact, when applied to human conditions, means simply that men, to become amenable to God's guidance, must first be receptive of the spiritual idea. The element of uncertainty, the perpetual lack and limitation, the mistakes, the wanderings into bypaths of grief, which are the common experience of mankind, are all results of the belief that man is material and that he has, therefore, no deviating Principle to guide him with certainty in all his ways.

In a broad sense, God is guiding all mankind all the time, both the wicked and the righteous, but God's guidance always leads out of the material and unreal into the spiritual and real. So the unrighteous, because of the mistaken belief that there is satisfaction in unrighteousness, resist spiritual guidance; and for this reason, oblige themselves to learn, through sufferings and disappointments, the fatuous illusions of materiality unless, humbled at last, they seek the spiritual idea which shows the way to peace. This is just where the quality of willingness becomes so large a factor in the question of guidance. "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." Willing obedience is a quality which originates in an understanding of Principle, so that one willing to be

led spiritually has already admitted the unwisdom of the material, and, being disillusioned, believes no more in its pretenses or the false promises of the finite. It is a childlike confidence in good which trusts that its parent has the capacity to and will provide and arrange all that is happiest and best, even though that happiness and best may have to be realized through sharp leave-takings from old idolatries. This is surely why Mrs. Eddy declared, on pages 323 and 324 of Science and Health, "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

The quality of willingness to be led by God stands out prominently in the great specific guidances recorded in the Scriptures. "By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went." This frank obedience enabled the patriarch later, in a severer test when he was impelled to surrender his son, to answer promptly, "Behold, here I am," and to rise up early in the morning and go "unto the place of which God had told him." It was indeed this prophet's prompt, willing confidence in God which was to be recognized as the type representing all the children of God. On page 579 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says of him, "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding."

In the young Samuel there was evidenced the same quick readiness to obey. "Speak; for thy servant heareth," he replied to the voice of divine guidance. "And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him." Noah, through ready obedience, was led to safety in the midst of general calamity. Moses, obedient to heavenly guidance, was enabled to lead a nation out of bondage. The whole tenor of Jesus' life and work was willing submission to divine guidance. "Not as I will," he

Deeds Grow as Living Trees

As for me, I honor, in these babbling days, all the silent rather. A grand Silence that of Romans;—nay the grandest of all, is it not that of the gods? Even Triviality, Imbecility, that can sit silent, how respectable is it in comparison! The "talent of silence" is our fundamental one. Great honor to him whose Epic is a melodious hexameter Iliad; not a jingling Sham-Iliad, nothing true in it, but the hexameters and forms merely. But still greater honor, if his Epic be a mighty Empire slowly built together, a mighty Series of Heroic Deeds—a mighty Conquest over Chaos; which Epic the "Eternal Melodies" have, and must have, informed and dwelt in, as it sung itself! There is no mistaking that latter Epic. Deeds are greater than Words. Deeds have such a life, mute but undeniable, and grow as living trees and fruit trees do; people the vacuity of Time, and make it green and worthy. Why should the oak prove logically that it ought to grow, and will grow? Plant it, try it; what gifts of diligent judicious assimilation and secretion it has, of progress and resistance, of force to grow, will then declare themselves.—Carlyle.

Masquerades, Sales and Operas in 1741

(From the letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, then British Envoy at the Court of Tuscany, edited by Lord Dovier.)

Feb. 18, 1741-2.

I must tell you how fine the masquerade of last night was. There

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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were five hundred persons, in the greatest variety of handsome, and rich dresses I ever saw, and all the jewels of London—and London has some! There are dozens of ugly Queens of Scots, of which I will only name you the eldest Miss Shawell! The Princess of Wales was one, covered with diamonds; but did not take off her mask; none of the Royalists did; but everybody else. Lady Conway was a charming Mary Stuart; Lord and Lady Euston, man and woman huzzars. But the two finest and most charming masks were Their Graces of Richmond, like Harry the Eighth and Jane Seymour: excessively rich, and both so handsome! Here is a nephew of the King of Denmark, who was in armour, and his Governor, a most admirable Quixote. There were quantities of pretty Vandekes, and all kinds of old pictures walked out of their frames....

Lord Oxford's famous sale begins next Monday, where there is as much rubbish of another kind as in Her Grace's history. Feather "bonnets" presented by the Americans to Queen Elizabeth; elk horns converted into candle cups; true copies of original pictures that never existed; presents to himself from the Royal Society, etc., particularly forty volumes of prints of illustrious English personages; which collection is collected from frontispieces to godly books, Bibles and poems; head-pieces and tail-pieces to Waller's works; views of King Charles's sufferings; tops of balls; particularly earthy crowns for heavenly ones, and streams of glory. There are few good pictures, for the miniatures are not to be sold, nor the manuscripts; the books not till next year. There are a few fine bronzes, and a very fine collection of English coins.

We have got another opera, which is liked: there was to have been a vast elephant, but the just Directors, designing to give the audience the full weight of one for their money, made it so heavy, that at the Prova it broke through the stage. It was to have carried twenty soldiers with Monticelli on a throne in the middle. There is a new subscription begun for next year, thirty subscribers at two hundred pounds each. Would you believe that I am one? You need not believe it quite, for I am but half a one; Mr. Conway and I take share between us. We keep Monticelli and Amorevoli, and, to please Lord Middesex, that odious Muscovita; but shall discard Mr. Vanesch. We are to have the Barberini, and the two Faustans; so, at least, the singers and dancers will be equal to anything in Europe.

This Obstinate Conservatism

This obstinate conservatism, which shuts its eyes and closes its ears and hardens its heart against every new revelation of the divine, is typified by the friend of Galileo, who refused to look through his telescope to see the satellites of Jupiter, because, according to his theory, there ought not to be any satellites there. "Look and see them," said Galileo. "I will not look," replied the other. "What is the use of looking? I know that there are none there."—James Freeman Clarke.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

After Evening Showers, Boston

The summer evening shower had nearly ceased. On the street a few scattering drops fell, a leisurely after-guard. The reflections of buildings across the way came to one's feet. A shaft of light, from a column or other surface taking light from the sky, shone on the wet paving with sweet clearness, like a treble melody above the bass of the deeper toned reflections. The sky lightened to the west, and from behind a block of

tall buildings, high up, broke an aureole that was gold, and yet was not—shot through with hints of floating green and luminous gray. It flooded the sky and the far end of the street was lost in it. Brown stone, white stone, buff stone and red brick alike of the houses on the far side of the street shared alike in its transforming grace—new washed and re-created.

Directly before one, across the street, out from one's feet, lay a path of light, clear from the golden heaven above. Across, to the left, lay long verticals of reflected dark that marked the divisions between the houses, their light-gilded fronts reflected dimly in the deeper mass of the overhead foliage of the leaning elm on the opposite corner.

There came a slight shift of light. Let's go home now. We'll not see it fade.

Rain

Rain, rain, sweet warm rain,
On the wood and on the plain!
Rain, rain, warm and sweet,
Summer wood lush leafy and loud,

With note of a throat that ripples and rings.

Sad sole sweet from her central seat,
Bubbling and trilling,

Filling, filling, filling

The shady space of the green dim place

With an odor of melody.

Till all the noon is thrilling....

Then out of the sweet warm weather

There came a little wind sighing,

sighing;

Came to the wood sighing, and sighing went in.

Sighed thro' the green grass, and o'er the leaves brown,

Sighed to the dingle, and, sighing, lay down,

While all the flowers whispered together.

Then came swift winds after her who was flying.

Swift bright winds with a jocund din,

Sought her in vain, her boscage was so good,

And spread like baffled revelers thro' the wood.

Then, from bough, and leaf, and bell,

The great round drops, the clear round drops,

In fitful cadence drooped and fell—

Drooped and fell as if some wanton air

Were more apparent here and there.

Sphered on a favorite flower in dewy kiss.

Grew heavy with delight and dropped with bliss....

Rain, rain, summer rain.

On the wood and on the plain:

Rain, rain, rain, until

The tall wet trees no more astir,

As each chalice green doth fill,

See the pygmies nationshurst

Round their distant feet, and throw

The nectar to the herbs below.

The drouthy herbs, without a sound,

Drink it ere it reach the ground....

—Sydney Dobell.

El Extraviado

Over the radiant ridges borne out on the offshore wind,
I have sailed as a butterfly sails
whose priming wings unfurled
Leave the unfamiliar gardens and visited fields behind
To follow a cloud in the east rose flushed on the rim of the world.

I have strayed from the trodden highway for walking with upturned eyes
On the way of the wind in the tree-tops, and the drifts of the tinted rack.

For the will to be losing no wonder of sunny or starlit skies
I have chosen the sod for my pillow and a threadbare coat for my back.

Over the azure expanses, on the offshore breezes borne,
I have sailed as a butterfly sails, nor recked where the impulse led.

Suffed with the sunshine and freedom,
the warmth and the summer morn,
The infinite glory surrounding, the infinite blue ahead.

—Alan Steeger (from "Poems," 1917.)

A Good Builder

The quality of permanence is the most remarkable virtue in Hamilton's statesmanship. What he did at his leisure after much planning, as well as what he did hastily under great pressure, work which he imposed upon himself because he loved it, and irksome labors forced upon him by events, have the same character. They endure. Men, so far, have been unable to alter them. Enemies had but a short time to wait for the opportunity. They came eager and exultant, with ax and crowbar, furiously raging, but hardly a stonc of the edifice was displaced.

In the making of the constitution, in the establishment of public credit, in laying down the plain rules of reason for the relations of the United States with the outside world—in each case we find the same quality of permanence. The cause is not difficult to trace. Hamilton knew what he wished to accomplish. He knew what forces could be used for the purpose. He valued them accurately, and so disposed and arranged them, that out of its own vigor each gave to the others its due support. He built like a good bridge-maker, so that the stress confirmed and strengthened the fabric. This is only possible to a man who has the instinct of reality; who patiently considers things, not as he wishes them to be, but as they are; who works not with words, but with actual forces. A phrase-maker is often serviceable in a work of destruction. He is of considerable use when it is a question of clearing out slums and rookeries; but as a builder he is of little value, except occasionally to sing cheerfully while the other men are at work.—Frederick Scott Oliver.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918

EDITORIALS

The One Shall Be Taken and the Other Left

IF THE King in "Hamlet" had happened to live in the Twentieth Century, in the days of Chinese revolutions and Russian republics, he might have altered his opinion that,

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king.
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will."

But if the person of the King is no longer inviolable, the person of the bartender, apparently, is. If a man is a butler, and spends much of his time in dispensing tea and coffee, he must go and make shells or something to help on the war. Not so the bartender. All the bartender has to do is to attend to unfitting people for helping on the war, and the law is apparently on his side. Is it any wonder that Mr. Bumble once so far forgot himself, as to declare, in a moment of injured innocence or righteous indignation, "The law's an ass"? In the States, today, the one may be taken and the other left, and it is the butler who is taken and the bartender who is left. And the law apparently imagines that this tends to promote the unity of the country in making war, and that the butler has no grievance at his enforced service.

Now it so happens that the city of Boston, and other parts of the United States, are being cheerfully told that there is such a lack of labor that the difficulty of maintaining the coal supply is severe and that there is danger of a shortage this winter. Indeed the great success of the Fuel Administration, up to the present time, seems to have been in assuring people of what it cannot do for them. It cannot, for instance, get them coal. But one of the reasons why it cannot get them coal has been confided to the public by the National Coal Association, composed of the bituminous coal operators. This association, which represents bituminous coal operators with an annual production of 400,000,000 tons, has come out with a perfectly definite statement on the subject of the threatened deficiency. "The country," it declares, with a simplicity which it is impossible to deny, "cannot have both liquor and sufficient coal this winter." There is the whole question in a nutshell. Coal or liquor? And the gentlemen responsible for seeing that everybody is properly employed reply whole-heartedly that the butler shall be taken and the bartender left. Some day the women of the country, perhaps, will rise up and demand that the dwellinghouse shall have coal even if the saloon is heatless, and that the butler shall be joined by the bartender, by the brewery employee, and by the whole body of men who are at present protected by the divinity which doth hedge about the liquor interests.

As a matter of fact, however, if Dr. Garfield would cut the supply of coal off from the breweries, the bartender and the brewery employee would be under the necessity of going to join the butler in the munition factories. And in that blessed day the butler might come by his own, for it is perfectly certain that the efficiency of the workers of the country would be considerably increased, since, according to the Public Charities' report, there are 100,000 drunkards in the country, whilst it is a conservative and common estimate that a minimum of 75 per cent of crime is to be traced back to the saloon. It is not, of course, to be supposed that the 100,000 drunkards could be made into effective workers in a day. The saloon has seen to it that a great number of them never can be physically restored. At the same time the drain upon the workers of the population would be very considerably lessened if the drunkards ceased from drinking, the tramps from tramping, and the criminals from indulging in crime. There are 50,000 tramps, it is said, 100,000 drunkards, 150,000 insane people, and 250,000 criminals in the country. Now, accepting the conservative estimate that only 75 per cent of these are the product of the saloon, imagine the addition to the ranks of the workers if the doors of the saloon should be permanently closed. In Rome the doors of the Temple of Janus were kept open whenever the country was at war, and appropriately enough the doors of the saloon, the temple of Bacchus, are kept open permanently, in civilized Christian countries, typifying that those countries are at war with drink and crime, or should it be said with temperance and law?

But, in the words of a great French writer, "Revenons à nos moutons," to return to the coal question. Dr. Garfield and the Fuel Administration have had it put fairly and squarely up to them by the National Coal Association. Are they going to give the public coal next winter, or are they not? If they are, the Coal Association says, they have got to stop drink in the mines, and that means elsewhere, and a very simple way for the Fuel Administration to help in stopping drink is to prevent drink getting coal. But if the Fuel Administration does not prevent drink getting coal, drink will take extremely good care that the ordinary householder does not get coal during the winter. Dr. Garfield seems to suspect this. Yet those gentlemen who are responsible for the suppression of unnecessary services are engaged in taking the butler and letting the bartender go. But lest anybody should think that the National Coal Association is a body of brutal capitalists, engaged in robbing the workingman of his beer, and so taking its stand amongst the enemies of the country, as the head of the Shipping Board appears to think, by arousing dangerous strikes, let reference be had to Mr. Frank Farrington, the President of the United Mine Workers of America, for the State of Illinois. Mr. Farrington, it has been openly declared in the press, and no repudiation of the statement appears to have been received from Mr. Farrington, has expressed his concurrence with the findings of the National Coal Association, whilst the Chairman of the Association's Coal Production Committee has summed the question up succinctly, in the single sentence, "It is

now up to Congress to make a clean-cut choice between booze for the mining communities and coal for the war and the public."

The public is awaiting the decision of Congress, and when the winter comes, the country will know exactly whom to blame. Meantime Dr. Garfield has it in his power to cut off the breweries' supply of coal in order that the war industries and the public may obtain coal. Indeed there seems no escape for Dr. Garfield from the dilemma. As head of the Fuel Administration he has to decide whether the breweries or the public shall have the coal. Which is to be taken, and which is to be left? When the mercury begins to fall, if it is the public which has been left, the public may be found making inquiries of the Fuel Administration as to the reasons.

Of course there is the perennial argument, a veritable "hardy perennial," that the country cannot afford to be sober, and that the ordinary taxpayer should remember that he has a duty to his family, and that charity begins at home, and so choose between his own family and temptation to his neighbor. When, however, it comes to this question, the ordinary taxpayer had better pay a little more attention to his Bible, than he is used to, in settling these moral questions. There was once a disagreeable person, by the name of Habakkuk, of whom nothing is known, except that he is supposed to have lived in Jerusalem, about the year 600 B. C. He wrote a little book, not much bigger than what would be called a tract today, but in it he said certain things, which are worthy the notice of quite a lot of people, and one of them, in particular, which might be recommended to the Solomons who sit in judgment on the bartender and the butler. And it is this, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness."

Major Fox's Testimony

THE story unfolded recently by Major Fox, a British prisoner of war escaped from Germany, in which he told with simple directness of his experiences during three years in German hands, and of the things which he saw with his own eyes in the German prison camps and elsewhere, demands attention. A normal human being naturally shrinks from hearing of the things which Major Fox related to his audience at Newport, England, because such things are not normal to humanity. He shrinks still more perhaps from discussing them. And yet just because they are not normal, the fact that these outrages are being committed and all that this fact means is apt to be lost sight of.

With a vividness all the more remarkable because so largely unconscious, Major Fox showed, first of all, the terrible shock with which the British soldier, who would "gladly have called his foe noble," found him out utterly ignoble. The major tells how, in the course of the first battle of Ypres, he and his men captured some 200 prisoners together with officers; how he sympathized with the officers, offered them refreshment, told them it was "jolly hard luck" for them, and did all he could for them and their men; how, a few hours afterwards he was in German hands, and when he was brought to the officer who was to have charge of him, this officer "turned and spat at him full in the face." That was the beginning of three years of insults, suffering, and degradation, days at a time, in crowded filthy cattle trucks, without food or water, with interludes at wayside stations where women offered them food, and snatched it away again on learning they were English.

Then once in the camp, they were destined to be the daily helpless witnesses of outrages on common humanity the like of which the world has few records outside the annals of the Inquisition. Let one case be taken, and its significance appreciated. Three clerks from Paris were forced to work in the coal mines. Utterly inexperienced and unfitted for the work, at the end of a day of toil, their output was too small and they were condemned to twenty-four hours in the steam cell, and now let Major Fox complete the story. "The steam cell," he said, "is small, and when the men are inside and the door closed, hot steam is turned on, and there is no release for twelve hours. At the end of twelve hours, the door was opened, and the strongest of the three was able to walk out, and pull a half-conscious brother after him. The third was dead. Soup was given to the survivors, and then they were ordered back, the stronger of the two being ordered to carry the other one. He refused. 'One brother,' he said, 'died last night; I will not carry another one in to die.' The German sergeant in charge, for a reply, took his rifle and shot the half-stupefied Frenchman dead before the eyes of his comrade."

Now this was not an isolated case of barbarity, the depraved device of some German soldier. The steam cell is apparently a recognized German institution. It is one of many such institutions, all of which have, so far as any known protest to the contrary goes to show, the full approval and recognition of the German people. This, indeed, is the very essence of all those enormities which have passed into common parlance under the name of German outrages. They have the sanction of the German people. There is no use in railing against them, still less is to be gained by protests. They should, however, be noted, not because they are outrageous acts but because they are revealing acts, because, weekly week, as the war goes on, the full stature of Germany is being revealed, as is also the standing of those who would help her, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly. This are men learning the full task that lies before them. Those who are fighting on the side of right in this war cannot afford to lose sight of these things. However bitter the task may be, they must resolutely put themselves in the way of gauging the extent of the evil to be overcome, and of which an end must surely be made.

Where the United States Will Gain

THE United States went into the war with no thought of conquest, accession of new territory, trade expansion or material reward in any form. With the return of peace it will present no bill to its allies for services rendered. It will make no sudden call for moneys advanced. More

than that, publicly and privately, it will aid in the work of rehabilitation of Belgium, France, Poland, Serbia, Rumania, Italy, and Russia. It will gladly and promptly help to float whatever new loans Great Britain, France, and Italy may need in the reconstruction period.

In what manner, then, will the United States derive benefit from its participation in the mighty struggle for the protection of human liberties? Morally, its gains will be immeasurable; politically, a new epoch will have opened in its history. It will have the respect of the whole world; the gratitude of the greater and better part of it. It will have rooted its institutions deeply and securely in a democracy that has been made safe. It will have achieved within itself, by itself, for itself, economic reforms, priceless in character, that perhaps could not have been brought about in a hundred years as things were going before the war.

When the military caste in Berlin set the war going, it little knew what forces it was awakening and putting into action. Its ultimate aim was domination by autocracy throughout the earth; its main accomplishment has been the certain destruction of that system. Whatever else the war has done, it has strengthened popular government.

The United States was headed toward plutocracy, without realizing it. Trusts and monopolies were in the saddle. Wealth was becoming the nation's idol; pursuit of it the principal occupation of the people, and where dollar-grabbing was not practiced for power, it was followed as a means of obtaining selfish pleasure. The war has brought the Republic back to its senses, back to fundamentals. It has already, and only a beginning is made so far, wrought changes in popular thought, sentiment, and conviction which centuries will not be able to reverse or erase. Aside from that pearl beyond valuation, a national consciousness of duty performed, the United States, at the beginning of the era of peace which is soon to dawn upon the world, and largely as a result of its participation in a war which plunged the world into darkness, has tangible reward in the inauguration of public control over utilities intimately, and even vitally, related to the progress, prosperity, and happiness of its people.

The taking over of the rails and the wires by the federal authority is, of course, a war measure, and therefore temporary in character. But does anybody suppose that these changes will not, in some measure, be made permanent? The act of placing under government control the railroads and the telegraph and telephone wires of the country simply extends over communication the authority already largely exercised by the postal system. Who would dare, in these days, to propose the return of mail-carrying to private interests? Who will dare, during or after the war, to return the rails and wires to unlimited private control?

A long period of adjustment, however, lies before the nation. Control over necessities will not stop at rails and wires, although that acquirement, contrary to the belief of many, may postpone extension for an indefinite time. Governmental management is very likely to be disappointing and unsatisfactory, at first. Interests opposed to public control will perhaps strive to make it so. The beginning of public ownership will resemble the beginning of democratic government. It will be somewhat crude. It may display weaknesses. It may be wanting in efficiency. It may, for a time, fall short of the expectations of even its best friends. But there will probably be no going back. It will eventually succeed.

The great gain for the people of the United States through the war will be found in the strengthening of their determination to govern themselves not partly but wholly; not merely politically, but economically. The war has already given them a great start in this direction.

Spa

THE little hill town in the Liège district of Belgium which gave its name, Spa, to the typical pleasure resort boasting springs, is enjoying a very questionable notoriety. For some time it has been one of the headquarters of the German war lord. In a sense, of course, Spa has always been a royal town. It began its long and eventful career with royalty, and the queen of King Leopold and his daughters made its small palace a place for frequent "visiting". Curiously enough, the first of the monarchs who gave it enduring fame was that Germanized Russian Emperor, Peter the Great. In 1717 he was at Spa, and in his memory the little Pouhon spring was inclosed and perpetuated for the benefit of posterity. Monarchs of his and other reigning European families followed. There was Gustavus III of Sweden, the Emperor Joseph II, a former Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Emperor Paul, to mention some of them at random. Their presence in the town, the seasons which they spent there, and even the spots where they resided, were placed on faithful record. It is the peculiar characteristic of Spa that it has always cherished the memory of its distinguished visitors. The visit, say, of a Talleyrand, a Byron, or a Beaconsfield would be sure to be perpetuated by means of a dedicatory tablet on the walls of the house or hotel in which he dwelt. Today the historical commemorative tablets are sprinkled over the dwellings within a stone's throw of the Place Royale. But this perpetuation is only ephemeral and makeshift when compared with the distinction and "immortality" conferred by Spa's famous "Golden Book." Locally this is known also as the Cascade monumentale, and comprises a fountain with symbolic genii, the "book" being formed by a huge scroll upon which the names of the distinguished visitors have been inscribed.

Consciously or unconsciously, the German has temporarily established Deutschtum not only where the much-hated English have established their villas, practiced their insular customs, and set their "perfidious" fashions, but where international society used to hold a kind of truce. Galignani, in the twenties of last century, put it thus: "Amidst the bloodiest wars this place has been respected, and the subjects of every belligerent state live here in perfect union." Long before the great gambler for world-power arrived in Spa, the once "fatal attraction" of the gambling tables had vanished from the pretty

place at the foot of the wooded hills. In its stead, the German will have found exasperating traces of an English "occupation" that are well-nigh eradicated. All through the Eighteenth Century, when the Prince Bishops of Liège had a financial interest in the town, Spa was frequented by the English, who preferred it to Baden or Pymont. The English nobility were, perhaps, the most numerous of the "guests" of the town, and the popularity of the place among English people did not decline until after the French Revolution. For some years before the outbreak of the present war Spa revived in favor.

The life of Spa has doubtless considerably changed since the days when crowds of French, Belgians and English passed along its narrow main street en route to the Casino or the band-stand on the Place Royale, or sought the shade of the ancient elms of the charming little Parc de Sept Heures. In those days one made the promenade of the outlying springs in the woods, as "an understood thing," or climbed, of an afternoon, to the pavilion on the Montagnes Russes, or wandered up the beautiful Promenades des Français to the outlooks high above the town.

Notes and Comments

THERE have been Red Guards and White Guards for some time in Russia, and now there are Black Guards, a term which is supposed, in some quarters, to have given rise to the familiar word "blackguard." The word blackguard, as the world knows, means, in the definition of Mr. Murray, "a scoundrel, foul-mouthed person," and was the nom de guerre chosen by Carlyle to describe the due de Belleisle, whom he was wont, after his manner, to refer to as "famous blackguard man." Whether, however, the word blackguard did originate in this way, is a very open question.

IN THE old days the regiments of the British Army were known by the color of their uniforms, as the White Regiment, the Blue Regiment, or the Red Regiment, and so ad infinitum. It is quite possible, therefore, that there was a Black Regiment. The Red Regiment, incidentally, was Cromwell's Ironsides. But the term was also used for the Guards of the Dominicans or Black Friars, and came to be applied also to the scullions, in the kitchens of the great houses, whose business it was to look after the pots and pans. The well-known quotation, therefore, from the Elizabethan playwright, Webster, where he speaks, in the "White Devil," of a slave that "rode with the black guard in the Duke's carriage 'mongst spits and dripping pans," may explain the origin of the word, though it has also been suggested that it originated from the torch bearers at funerals, or the link boys who lighted guests home at night from the houses of their entertainment.

THE American people have greeted with approval the taking over of the shipping property on the Hudson River, formerly owned by the German transatlantic companies like the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American. The property, it is understood, is to be retained by the government and not turned back to its former owners at the end of the war. One may now look for a statement from Herr Ballin cheerfully announcing to the deluded German people that the companies have disposed of their American property, having scorned to have any commercial dealings with the perfidious Americans in the future.

FLAGS have played such an important decorative and patriotic rôle, during the war, that it is worth while, apropos of Belgium's Day and the fête day of the Queen of the Belgians, calling attention to the significant rôle which the American flag played in Brussels in August, 1914. Brand Whitlock, the best authority for the incident, says: "When the Germans ordered down the Belgian flag, everywhere a Belgian flag came down an American flag went up." The people saw that the Germans did not like this procedure, and thereupon displayed the American flag all the more "until Brussels looked as though it had been decorated for the Fourth of July." Was this symbolic of the freedom which is soon to come to Belgium?

THERE is a movement on foot to bring together the miscellaneous singers of neighborhoods in cities and towns for training so that they can give concerts periodically in the open air. Community singing has long been encouraged in the West, and there is reason to believe that it could be made popular in the East of the United States. Thus, a local newspaper says that "Lowell (Mass.) has thousands of good singers, whose voices could produce a volume of melody that would surprise all of us if only they could be brought together in some proper place and given a chance to sing." No doubt; but a problem, perhaps more pressing at this time, is the getting together of miscellaneous whistlers in some proper place, behind closed doors and shutters, where they may have a chance to whistle to their hearts' content. As a war measure this would be a positive relief to patrons of railroads and traction lines.

IN NEW YORK STATE the police receive \$50 reward for every delinquent they can secure who has deliberately evaded the Selective Draft Law. While "out West," the sheriff and the posses have occasionally been called upon to hunt this type with gun and motor car or broncho, it is to the eternal credit of the patriotism of the East that the New York police are not getting rich at the military game of "head-hunting."

LABOR DAY is to be observed in the United States as another ship-launching day, and it is expected that the launchings will exceed, as to both number of ships and amount of tonnage, the launchings of July 4. It is earnestly to be desired, however, that ships in readiness for launching earlier may not be held on the ways. The place for them is in the water, and the sooner they reach it the better, regardless of fixed occasions or celebrations.